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Daily Report

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Japan

Daily Praises Bush Chemical Weapons Stance

OW2709052889 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese
27 Sep 89 Morning Edition p 5

[Editorial: "Welcome the 'Elimination of Chemical Weapons': Let the U.S. President's Proposal Bear Fruit"]

[Text] U.S. President Bush gave his first speech since becoming president at the UN General Assembly on 25 September. We heartily welcome the new proposal that the president made in his speech, "completely eliminating chemical weapons from the earth 10 years from the date of signing the treaty."

The president proposed that: (1) Eight years after signing the treaty, the United States and the USSR should eliminate 98 percent of all chemical weapons in their stockpiles; (2) the remaining 2 percent should be eliminated in the next 2 years; and (3) with agreement by the Soviets, the two countries would take immediate measures to eliminate 80 percent of the weapons.

We hope that the Soviet Union will immediately respond to the proposal and begin concrete negotiations toward signing a treaty. During the recent U.S.-Soviet foreign ministerial meeting, agreement was reached on matters which would significantly promote nuclear disarmament. The overall trend at present can be regarded as one characterized by the beginning of a steady advance toward the elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons and toward disarmament.

One of the issues in signing a treaty for the complete elimination of chemical weapons is how to make Libya, Iran, Iraq, and other developing countries presently possessing such weapons eliminate their stockpile. The "elimination of the remaining 2 percent" makes the participation of all countries with the capacity to manufacture chemical weapons a prerequisite for the treaty. It is said that chemical weapons are "weapons of the developing countries." The key to the treaty is the question of how to persuade such countries.

Moreover, the United States itself takes the position that its unitary chemical weapons can be eliminated before 1997 (Congress resolution) but that production of binary chemical weapons will continue as planned (Secretary of State Baker). Rough sailing is expected in actual negotiations.

Verification of the Bases in Okinawa

However, on our part, we cannot but pray that this new proposal would bear fruit. Considering the fact that some Vietnamese people still suffer from the aftereffects of "operation defoliation" during the Vietnam War, we believe that chemical weapons should immediately be eliminated from the earth.

Nuclear weapons should certainly be eliminated immediately because they can bring about the destruction of mankind at the snap of a finger. However, chemical

weapons certainly are also deadly weapons which can cause the destruction of plants and animals over a long span of time.

Chemical weapons on U.S. military bases in Okinawa were supposed to have been removed by the time of reversion. However, some people continue to believe that some of them are still stored in the armories on Kadena Air Base. One proof of this is that chemical weapons exercises are often held by the U.S. Marine Corps Okinawa. Moreover, there are reports of suspicious signs at some armories.

The verification of this is blocked by the barrier of "military secrets," and there is no way for the prefecture's people to conduct verification. As long as the United States continues to produce and possess chemical weapons, suspicions will remain. We cannot help but hope that President Bush's proposal will become a reality, that a treaty will be signed, that elimination will be implemented, and that verification will take place.

We can only have peace of mind after that. It is said that there are more than 20 countries possessing chemical weapons or the capacity to produce such weapons. Only the participation of all these countries in the treaty can make the treaty effective. There is a need for all countries concerned to exert their utmost efforts toward this end. President Bush clearly stated that "economic sanctions would be considered" against countries refusing to participate in the treaty. We hope that all countries will exert all possible efforts toward reaching agreements, including an agreement on the issue of sanctions.

The problem is that in fact there is no established method for verifying chemical weapons. The participation and verification of countries which are not necessarily friendly with either the United States or the USSR—Iran, Iraq and Libya in particular—will be the critical point for the effectiveness of the treaty.

Change the Framework of Confrontation

Nevertheless, it is a fact that in a general sense, new moves toward the elimination of chemical weapons have begun. We would like to watch future developments closely. Together with the U.S. proposal to eliminate chemical weapons, the outcome of the talks between Secretary of State Baker and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze on START is also encouraging.

That is, the Soviet Union expressed its view that it would depart from its previous position that the resolution of the SDI issue was a precondition for START and that the two negotiations would not be linked. This was a major concession on the part of the USSR and is expected to bring about a great leap in the deadlocked comprehensive disarmament talks between the two countries.

There are various theories on the factors behind such Soviet concessions. One claims that this is meant to create the international conditions for the success of the

perestroika (restructuring) advocated by General Secretary Gorbachev. The Soviet Union is presently faced with issues such as coal miners' strikes and national movements demanding the extension of autonomy. The economy is also in poor shape. Realities dictate that the enormous military expenditure has to be cut back if only to promote perestroika.

In any case, no matter what the realities in the USSR, it is a very welcome fact that the two superpowers are entering effective negotiations toward disarmament. The fact that "U.S.-Soviet relations are moving from confrontation to dialogue and further to cooperation," (Secretary of State Baker) would certainly benefit our national security.

Of course, we do not believe that there can be any changes in the Japan-U.S. security system today or tomorrow. It is said that the U.S. and Soviet naval forces in the Asia-Pacific region are, on the contrary, being reinforced. On our part, we would like to change the basic framework of U.S.-Soviet military confrontation in and around Asia.

With that, the Defense Agency's "theory of a Soviet threat" would disappear, and this would lead to the consolidation and retrenchment of U.S. military bases in Okinawa. Finally, we cannot but hope that U.S. Vice President Quayle's inspection of Okinawa would contribute to the realization of the prefecture people's wishes.

Reaction to Quayle Visit to Okinawa Published

Visit Described as 'Disappointment'

OW2709082389 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese
27 Sep 89 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed article: "Unsatisfied Prefectural Residents—No Concrete Measures for Settling Problems Indicated"]

[Text] U.S. Vice President Quayle came to the prefecture on 26 September and stayed less than 4 hours. While he reemphasized the strategic value of the U.S. Armed Forces Okinawa bases, he did not touch on the concrete issues of consolidation and retrenchment of the bases or a comprehensive review of the base problem, which the prefecture's people had strongly desired. The visit ended in disappointment.

In a ceremony held immediately after the vice president landed in the prefecture, he gave a speech in which he said that "the mission of Kadena Air Base is valuable," clamored about the U.S. Armed Forces being the "key-stone of the Pacific," and stressed the importance of Okinawa. Furthermore, on official occasions, he said that "Okinawa occupies an important position for peace and stability under the Japan-U.S. security system," (during talks with the governor) and that "even after a change of commanding officer, there will be no change in the mission of the bases in Okinawa," (during the change of command ceremony of the III Marine Expeditionary

Force). He seemed to have indicated that the U.S. military bases in Okinawa are indispensable for U.S. global strategy.

At present, the world military situation is advancing toward relaxation of tension (New Detente). Amid the developing dialogue between the two superpowers—the United States and the USSR—this was a reemphasis of the strategic value of Japan, and the U.S. military bases in Okinawa in particular.

Moreover, Quayle did not bring the "gift" the prefecture's people had been hoping for: the consolidation and retrenchment of the bases and a comprehensive review of the base issue. During talks with the governor, the vice president limited himself to the remark that "as a friendly nation, we shall ask the concerned parties to fully consider the requests made by the governor," and avoided any concrete mention of the issue.

Since early this year, there have been signs on the U.S. military side of substantial progress in the issue of U.S. military bases in Okinawa as a result of the governor's two "direct petition" trips to the United States. Some people had hoped that there would be certain positive results in some aspects. They have been disappointed.

During his short stay, Vice President Quayle inspected Camp Hansen from the air. We suppose he also saw the area where there had recently been a mountain fire. We believe that he had come to realize that the U.S. military bases exist on such a small prefecture.

Okinawa Political Leaders Comment

OW2709084789 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese
27 Sep 89 Morning Edition p 2

[Compilation of comments by political leaders on U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle's visit to Okinawa—date and place not given]

[Text] Kenjiro Nishida, chairman of the Policy Research Council, Liberal Democratic Party Okinawa Prefectural Federation:

Our party, like Vice President Quayle, is for the building of permanent world peace through Japan-U.S. cooperation. However, it is intolerable that U.S. military bases are concentrated on an island that comprises less than 1 percent of the national territory. In particular, as much as 75 percent of exclusive U.S. military facilities are located in Okinawa. We appreciate his taking time out from his busy schedule to visit Okinawa. We hope that he would go home with a full understanding of the conditions on the island, including the damage caused by the bases. The LDP Prefectural Federation fervently hopes that, as the vice president said today, the U.S. Government would seriously consider our urgent requests—including the direct appeals made by the governor in the past—and implement those requests.

Koei Noho, chairman of the Japan Communist Party Okinawa Prefectural Council:

Vice President Quayle's visit to Okinawa brings great danger to the security of Okinawa and Japan. The visit came during the "RimPac" exercises conducted by the United States, Japan, and another Asian countries, which began in August. This is an act aimed at consolidating U.S. control in the Pacific region, which is becoming more and more important politically, economically, and militarily, and is in the same vein as the recent dangerous moves in Okinawa to reinforce the bases and to intensify military exercises. The position that "Okinawa occupies an important position for peace and stability," while at the same time ignoring the fact that Okinawa is under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Constitution in pushing for the fortification of the bases and intensification of military exercises, is unacceptable. I firmly believe that there is no other way to realize a peaceful Okinawa but by abolishing the Security Treaty and vigorously developing the struggle for the dismantling of the bases.

Zenshun Arakaki, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party Okinawa Prefectural Headquarters:

Despite the vice president's visit to Okinawa, the absence of a single word of apology for the occupation of military bases for more than 40 years and the physical damage and spiritual sufferings brought by the bases to the prefecture's people indicates the U.S. Government's stance of not thinking of anything but the maintenance of the security system and the sustenance of the bases. The governor's requests were treated lightly, evident by the statement that the concerned parties would consider the requests and by the fact that no response whatsoever was given to the governor's petitions during his two trips to the United States. Our party is determined to further intensify the resolute struggle for the dismantling of the bases in order to change the U.S. Government's policy of giving priority to the military, which disregards the position of the prefecture's people, who suffer under the heavy burden of the bases.

Choho Zukeran, chairman of the Okinawa Socialist Masses Party:

Vice President Quayle's visit to Okinawa is aimed at nothing but appeasing the prefecture's people, to make them accept the bases and the exercises, to boost the morale of the U.S. military, and to encourage the reinforcement of the bases and the intensification of exercises. The prefectural people's voice of opposition against the bases and against exercises represent demands asking for the right to live. The military bases provided by the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty not only rob the Okinawan people of land, but also alienate them from their right as citizens to live in peace. It is absolutely unacceptable to the Okinawan people, who demand the full implementation of the peace Constitution based on the fundamental principles of peace, human rights, and democracy, that the reality in Okinawa is totally ignored and only peace and stability under the Japan-U.S. security system were emphasized.

Koshin Akamine, chairman of the Komei Party Okinawa Prefectural Headquarters:

Vice President Quayle visited Okinawa. It is regrettable that on the governor's proposal for comprehensive review of the bases, he said merely that the concerned parties would consider it. What, then, was the purpose of the governor's two trips to the United States to ask for retrenchment of the bases? We were betrayed in our slight hope that, because the vice president has come to Okinawa, he would say something to us about the consolidation and retrenchment of the bases, which is the fervent wish of the prefecture's people. The fact that he did not say a single word about the U.S. military bases in Okinawa serves as further evidence of the U.S. Government's attitude of ignoring the prefectural people's sentiments. Our party will resolutely oppose such a U.S. attitude and strongly demand the comprehensive review of the bases.

Okitsatsu Matsumora, chairman of the Japan Democratic Socialist Party Okinawa Prefectural Headquarters:

We were delighted with reports that Vice President Quayle would have talks with Governor Nishime and were expectant about the outcome.

However, the result was that the vice president only asserted the value of the Japan-U.S. security system and the importance of the U.S. military bases in Okinawa. The fact that he did not make a single remark on the "comprehensive review of the bases" and "consolidation and retrenchment," which were the subject of the prefectural people's expectations, is truly regrettable and we cannot help but be greatly disappointed.

What was the purpose, then, of taking time out for the meeting from the busy schedule of a visit lasting less than 4 hours? How have the U.S. Government leaders understood and considered the direct appeals made by Governor Nishime? It is unbearable that so many questions, including the above, have remained unanswered.

Foreign Ministry Hails U.S.-USSR Talks

OW 2609142589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1412 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 26 KYODO—The Japanese Foreign Ministry on Tuesday [26 September] characterized as a "welcome development" the recently-concluded talks between U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

"We welcome this progress of talks between the two," spokesman Taizo Watanabe said in a meeting with foreign correspondents.

"We hear that much progress has been witnessed in many areas, including agreement on summit talks between President (George) Bush and (Soviet leader Mikhail) Gorbachev in late spring or early summer next year," Watanabe said.

He noted that "constructive" dialogue took place in the five areas of arms control and arms reduction, human rights, regional problems, bilateral relations and global issues.

In the defense realm, Watanabe said Japan sees the achievement of "concrete progress" in their talks on the issues of reductions of strategic weapons, or START, underground nuclear experiments and chemical weapons.

"There is important progress, it looks like, in the agreement on the Soviet Union to break the linkage between the talks on DST (Defense in Space Talks) and START," the spokesman said.

Referring to forthcoming U.S.-Soviet talks, Watanabe said Japan hopes to see further headway built on the basis of success of the Baker-Shevardnadze meeting.

He said that Japan expects to be briefed soon by the United States on the details of the most recent talks.

"Japan, as a member of the Western nations, takes a fundamental position to continue to support the position of the United States," the spokesman said.

Foreign Ministry Not Considering Aid to SRV

*OW 2609141489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1402 GMT
26 Sep 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 26 KYODO—Japanese economic aid to Vietnam is not under consideration, despite the recent pullout of Vietnamese troops from neighboring Kampuchea, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

"Until and unless what we term as a comprehensive solution to the (Kampuchean) problem is achieved, we are not in a position to start extending economic aid either to Kampuchea or to Vietnam," spokesman Taizo Watanabe told foreign correspondents.

"It is true that Vietnamese forces are pulling out of Cambodia (Kampuchea)," Watanabe said. "That is something we should really watch." But at the same time, Japanese officials say the withdrawal should have been conducted under the supervision of the United Nations.

"Also, the issues that should come out of the post-withdrawal period also should be talked out and agreed upon before the withdrawal takes place," he said. The spokesman said Japan made that position public when Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama attended last month's international conference on Kampuchea in Paris. Vietnam did not agree and is now withdrawing "bilaterally," he said.

Japan, the largest aid donor to most Southeast Asian countries, suspended economic aid to Vietnam in retaliation for its military intervention in Kampuchea in 1979. Vietnam also has called on Japan to provide

technology and to join such countries as Britain and France in undertaking medium-term investment projects in Vietnam, without waiting for a Kampuchean settlement.

Spokesman Watanabe said Japan is closely watching what will result from an appeal issued by Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan last Saturday for the holding of a new peace conference among the four Kampuchean factions, Vietnam and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

The last conference in Paris failed to bring about accord because of disagreement among the Kampuchean factions. On the long-overdue visit by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to Japan, Watanabe said Japan has received no word from Hanoi since talks on the matter planned between Nakayama and Thach in Paris failed to materialize when Thach fell ill. "We have not heard since then that the foreign minister has recovered his health completely," he said.

Government Refuses Nicaraguan Election Aid

*OW 2609130989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1219 GMT
26 Sep 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 26 KYODO—Japan has turned down a Nicaraguan request for election-financing assistance, a Foreign Ministry Spokesman said Tuesday [26 September]. Spokesman Taizo Watanabe said the refusal came in a meeting in Tokyo last week between Japan Foreign Minister Nakayama and Henry Ruiz, Nicaragua's Minister for External Cooperation.

"(Nakayama) said that it is rather difficult for Japan to give direct aid to the Nicaraguan Government on a bilateral basis for the purpose of having them hold an election," Watanabe said. Ruiz reportedly asked Japan to fill a 10-million-dollar financing gap for the presidential and parliamentary elections set for February 25. The polls are expected to cost some 25 million.

The United States will reportedly provide some 9 million dollars through the National Endowment for Democracy, some 4 million of which will go to finance opposition parties, officials said. Other countries making direct contributions to the Nicaraguan election effort outside U.N. auspices are West Germany and Spain. West Germany will reportedly donate 1 million dollars in computers, officials said.

"At the same time, (Nakayama) said that if there is any specific request from the United Nations, we do not mind providing some portion out of our contribution to its fund for strengthening peacekeeping activities," Watanabe told reporters. Last August, Japan contributed 2.5 million dollars to the peacekeeping fund, which in turn will finance the upcoming U.N. observer force in Nicaragua (ONUVEN).

Japan has expressed its willingness to dispatch personnel to help monitor the elections. U.S. Vice President Dan

Quayle, speaking at a press conference in Tokyo on Tuesday, welcomed Japanese cooperation in the election process and encouraged a role beyond that of a mere observer on the commission.

Questioned on Quayle's remarks, Spokesman Watanabe said the vice president had not made any "specific request" in his talks with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu. "He appealed in general for more understanding and cooperation about affairs relating to Latin America," the spokesman said.

But Foreign Minister Nakayama, speaking Tuesday before the U.N. General Assembly, said that aside from an election monitoring role, "Japan is also considering what form of cooperation it can extend to the security verification mechanism and other areas."

Quayle and Nakayama were making apparent reference to the other proposed components of the U.N. operations in Central America, including an international commission for verification of foreign assistance to regional guerrilla groups and demobilization of the Nicaraguan resistance.

Asked about the prospect of Japanese aid to Nicaragua in the event that the Sandinista government wins the February elections, Watanabe said the question "depends on so many elements." "We'd like to see what is happening with regard to the elections—whether they will be successfully held or not—and what are the views of the neighboring nations as to the nature of those elections," he said.

"Then we will make our position clear," the spokesman said. Another ministry official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Japan is ready to extend cooperation for the reconstruction and national reconciliation of Nicaragua once a "genuine peace" is obtained in the conflict-torn country.

Hashimoto, People's Bank of China Head May Meet

OW2609135989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1350 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Washington, Sept. 26 KYODO—Japanese Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto was due to meet Li Guixian, governor of the People's Bank of China, Tuesday [26 September] afternoon at the Sheraton Washington Hotel, sources close to Hashimoto said Tuesday.

The sources said the two likely would discuss the World Bank's possible resumption of extending new loans to China. The World Bank has suspended giving new loans to China since Beijing's June 4 crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators in Tiananmen Square.

Hashimoto was expected to advise the Chinese Government to lift martial law in Beijing and make way for the World Bank to resume the extension of new loans to China. Hashimoto and Li both are in Washington to attend the

joint annual International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank meeting, now under way at the hotel.

Foreign Minister Meets Pakistani Counterpart

OW2709003689 Tokyo KYODO in English 2345 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] New York, Sept. 26 KYODO—Pakistan's Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan praised Japan on Tuesday for its measured response to the suppression of the prodemocracy movement in China. He said he shares the Japanese view that China should not be isolated from the rest of the world for its military crackdown on demonstrators in Beijing's Tiananmen Square in June.

The Pakistani minister made the comment in a meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, a Japanese official said. The official said Nakayama also relayed to Yaqub Khan an invitation to Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto to visit Japan. Yaqub Khan responded that she may be able to make the trip next year. Bhutto visited Tokyo in February to attend the funeral of Emperor Showa.

Yaqub Khan also expressed appreciation for Japan's new food aid package of 100 million dollars worth of wheat this year. Japan is Pakistan's biggest aid donor.

Foreign Minister Addresses UN General Assembly

OW2709022789 Tokyo KYODO in English 2307 GMT 26 Sep 89

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] New York, Sept. 26 KYODO—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama announced new initiatives for global peace Tuesday, responding to calls from both rich and poor nations for Japan's expanded role as a donor and peacekeeper in the world community.

Addressing the 44th United Nations General Assembly on Tuesday, Nakayama said Japan will step up its support for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and provide "all possible cooperation" for reconstruction of war-ravaged nations in Asia and elsewhere.

It was Nakayama's first appearance at the international world body since becoming foreign minister on August 10.

"The international community is today in the midst of a major transition from discord to dialogue, from conflict to cooperation," he said.

Nakayama welcomed an improvement in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union as underlined by a number of arms control and other agreements reached last Saturday.

He said Japan will also strive to achieve "genuine improvement" in its relations with the Soviet Union, urging the Soviets to return four islands off Hokkaido to Japan. "I am confident," Nakayama said, "that this

would contribute not only to peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region but also to the improvement of East-West relations as a whole."

The foreign minister called on China to learn from its mistake of the crackdown of prodemocracy demonstrators, expressing Japan's unfaltering "expectations for China's policies of reform and openness."

Nakayama noted that Japan has initiated an international cooperation program to promote world peace, boost economic aid to developing countries, and strengthen international cultural exchange. Nakayama expressed worry about "persistent external imbalances and the threat of protectionist pressures" but made no mention of any fresh Japanese attempt to remedy the situation.

Nakayama pledged "all possible cooperation" for the settlement of regional conflicts in Kampuchea and other regions.

He said Japan will provide personnel for the UN Commission monitoring the Nicaraguan elections in February.

Nakayama also said Japan will send nonmilitary personnel "to areas where a Japanese role would be appropriate" as part of UN peacekeeping activities.

Barred from sending military personnel overseas by the postwar Constitution, Japan made a limited contribution last month for the creation of a peacekeeping support fund. These measures, though limited in scope, reflect Japan's readiness to play a role commensurate with its economic power, the second-largest after the U.S. in the free world, Japanese officials said.

In the arms control field, the officials said, Japan is taking the leadership in the establishment of an international test verification network for a nuclear testing ban. "Japan is second to none in the cooperation it extends to international efforts for arms control and disarmament in the UN and in the Geneva Conference on Disarmament," Nakayama said in his UN speech.

Nakayama also said Japan fully supports U.S. President George Bush's call for a chemical weapons ban, a proposal he made Monday.

Nakayama said Japan supports UN membership for both North and South Korea. He and his South Korean counterpart Choe Ho-chung discussed the subject in their Monday meeting.

On Kampuchea, he reiterated Japanese proposals to create an international reconstruction committee to provide an international framework for that country's recovery.

The foreign minister voiced dismay about the lack of "substantive progress" in the Middle East peace process.

Nakayama denounced terrorism, and appealed for the immediate release of all hostages in Lebanon.

Japanese diplomats said Nakayama received congratulations from foreign ministers and UN envoys from 40 or so countries after he delivered the 48-minute long speech.

Meets UN Secretary General

OW/2709025689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0005 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] New York, Sept. 26 KYODO—South Africa will withdraw its undercover forces from Namibia, United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said Tuesday. He conveyed the "good news," which he said reached him the same day, from Pretoria to Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, a Japanese spokesman said.

The spokesman said Perez de Cuellar and Nakayama met for about half an hour after the Japanese minister delivered a speech to the UN General Assembly.

The UN chief told Nakayama that the Namibian issue is going "basically in the right direction." Namibia is scheduled to gain independence from South Africa in April.

Perez de Cuellar said he has been "very encouraged" by Japan's efforts to contribute to UN peacekeeping operations in Namibia and in Central America, the spokesman told reporters.

Hashimoto Proposes New World Bank Fund

OW/2709010689 Tokyo KYODO in English 2302 GMT 26 Sep 89

[By Isao Ikariya]

[Text] Washington, Sept. 26 KYODO—Japanese Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto proposed Tuesday to provide the World Bank with 300 million dollars over the next 3 years for a fund designed to foster personnel needed for Third World development. Hashimoto made the proposal in an address to the opening session of the joint annual meeting of the bank and the International Monetary Fund. [IMF]

Stressing the need for development and technical experts, Hashimoto expressed the hope that the fund will help produce experts able to "take the responsibility of formulating and implementing development policy."

Referring to an increase in IMF resources, Hashimoto renewed Japan's call for a greater share in the resources, or quotas, which determine members' voting power in the 152-nation fund. Despite being the world's second-largest economic power, Japan now ranks fifth with a 4.7 percent quota share, behind the United States, Britain, West Germany, and France.

Hashimoto strongly called for a review of the quota shares based on each nation's economic position when the quotas are increased.

"I cannot believe that Japan's relative position within the fund—4.7 percent—accurately reflects the realities of the Japanese economy," he said.

Touching on the Third World debt problem, Hashimoto reaffirmed Japan's commitment to provide financial support to debt-strapped developing nations through international lending agencies. In this context, Hashimoto voiced the hope that negotiations now under way on an increase in the resources of the International Development Association (IDA) will result in an accord at an IDA meeting slated in Kyoto, Japan, in November.

The IDA, a World Bank affiliate specializing in soft loans to low-income nations, plans to make the ninth increase in its capital, but IDA members remain divided over the size of the increase.

Looking at external imbalances among the major industrial nations, Hashimoto called on both surplus and deficit nations to make further efforts to rectify the imbalances. "While the imbalances among Japan, the United States, West Germany, and other leading industrial countries have been moving basically in the right direction since 1988, it is imperative that both the surplus countries and the deficit countries continue to work to keep this trend alive hereafter," Hashimoto said.

Cabinet Not To Attend PRC National Day Gala

OW2609125089 Tokyo KYODO in English 1239 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 26 KYODO—Japanese cabinet ministers will not attend a reception to be hosted by the Chinese Embassy Thursday [28 September] to mark the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the People's Republic, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

The Japanese avoidance of the function is in accordance with a declaration adopted at a meeting of seven industrialized democracies in France last July in the wake of the Chinese authorities' suppression of pro-democracy demonstrations at Tiananmen Square June 3-4, it said. The declaration, denouncing China's brutal crackdown on protesters seeking more democratic reforms, called for suspension of high-level contacts with that country by the summit member nations.

'Would-Be' Refugees Arrive in Okinawa

OW2709100289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0914 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 27 KYODO—A boat carrying some 231 would-be refugees arrived in Naha Port, Okinawa, Wednesday afternoon, local Maritime Safety Agency officials said. Officials from the agency and the local immigration office boarded the 50-ton wooden boat and questioned the would-be refugees.

The boat, if confirmed as a refugee craft, will be the 19th such boat to arrive in Japanese waters since May 29 this year, and will be the first since the September 12 announcement by the Japanese Government of a tighter screening system for boat people.

Under the tougher immigration control policy, boat people coming to Japan for economic reasons will be classified as illegal entrants and be deported to their homeland.

The officials quoted the would-be refugees as saying that they had left Vietnam for Japan on September 1 because of economic hardships. They purchased another boat in China because the original one was destroyed by a typhoon on their way to Japan, according to the officials. They, however, did not elaborate on when and which port of China they sailed from, the officials said.

After being questioned by the authorities, the would-be refugees will be temporarily accommodated at the gymnasium of the Okinawa Prefectural University of Arts.

703 Illegal Chinese Immigrants Detained

OW2609102889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0906 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 26 KYODO—Japanese immigration authorities have detained a total of 703 illegal Chinese immigrants who have entered Japan posing as Vietnamese refugees, a Justice Ministry official said Tuesday [26 September] before a committee of the House of Councillors.

Testifying before the Committee on Judicial Affairs, Kagechika Matano, chief of the ministry's immigration bureau, said the 703 detained arrived in Japan since May 29.

Yasuji Ishigaki, a counselor for the United Nations Bureau of the Foreign Ministry also told the committee that Japan has asked China to accept 126 Chinese boat people who entered Japan posing as Vietnamese refugees.

Since late May, more than 2,250 boat people have arrived in southern Japan, after being rescued at sea or landing directly in Japanese ports.

Olympic Committee To Send Delegation to Beijing

OW2609120089 Tokyo KYODO in English 1126 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 26 KYODO—Executives of the Japanese Olympic Committee (JOC) decided Tuesday to send a delegation to next year's Asian Games in Beijing. The organizing committee of the Beijing Asiad delivered invitations for Asia's version of the Olympics to members of the Olympic Council of Asia last week.

U.S., EC, Canada Trade Ministers To Meet Nov

OW2609061989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0533 GMT
26 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 26 KYODO—Trade ministers from Japan, the United States, the European Community (EC), and Canada will gather in Hakone, Kanagawa Prefecture, on November 12-14 to discuss a successful completion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks, government officials said Tuesday.

The 17th quadrilateral meeting will discuss common rules on services, the protection of intellectual property rights, and market access in multilateral free trade, which are expected to be produced by the end of next year, the officials said.

Such rules are now being worked out by a number of working groups under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the Geneva-based international trade body of 97 nations.

Participating in the Hakone meeting will be Japan's International Trade and Industry Minister Hikaru Matsunaga, U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills, Canadian Minister for International Trade John Crosbie, and Frans Andriessen, a vice president of the EC.

The ministers will focus their attention on smoothing the path toward the establishment of multilateral trade rules encompassing a wide range of trade issues, including agriculture, at the end of the Uruguay Round, the officials said.

The Uruguay Round, which began in 1986, aims at hammering out far-reaching multilateral trade rules at the end of the 4-year talks. In December of 1988, GATT member nations held a midterm review of the talks.

Progress has so far been made on services, dispute-settling measures, agriculture, and the protection of intellectual property rights, but the final touches have yet to be put on in the form of international rules.

Initiated by the U.S., the quadrilateral meeting was first held in Florida, the U.S., in January of 1982, when the trade heads talked about the free trading system, technology transfer, and the issue of developing countries.

The meeting serves as one of major occasions for the trade ministers of the major economic powers to get to know each other through a frank exchange of views.

Japan has sponsored the meeting three times in the past—in February 1983 in Tokyo, in February 1985 in Kyoto, and in April 1987 in Mie Prefecture.

Italian Industrial Cooperation Meeting Held

OW2609103589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0949 GMT
26 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 26 KYODO—Japan urged Italy Tuesday [26 September] to adjust its infrastructure and

provide trade incentives to boost Japanese investment there, a Japanese Government official said. The requests came during a one-day meeting here on industrial cooperation between the Japanese and Italian Governments.

The meeting, the third round of Japan-Italy government talks since 1985, was held mainly to discuss the promotion of bilateral trade and industrial cooperation. During the meeting, Japan called on Italy to institute measures, such as the easing of legal procedures in setting up business, that would entice investment by Japanese manufacturing companies.

Insufficient telecommunications and mailing systems were cited by Japan as major obstacles to Japanese firms which hope to locate their overseas base in Italy. Japan also pressed Italy to scrap its quota restrictions on 10 Japanese industrial products in four categories—auto parts, electronics, motorcycles and industrial sewing machines.

Italian delegates, on the other hand, sought explanations for Japan's complicated distribution market, but no specific requests were made, according to the official. On the quota issue, the Italian officials said the restrictions would be in place until 1992, when the 12 European Community (EC) nations integrate their markets into a single common market. The two sides also agreed to cooperate on a technology exchange to protect the environment and to save energy resources in the world, the official said.

The Italian delegation was led by Giuseppe Ammassari, director general of the Industrial Production Bureau of the Ministry of Industry. Japan was represented by Yuzuru Hatakeyama, director of the International Trade Policy Bureau of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI).

Export-Import Bank To Give Loan to Thailand

OW2609102589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0913 GMT
26 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 26 KYODO—The Export-Import [Ex-Im] Bank of Japan signed an agreement Tuesday [26 September] to lend up to 9,753 million yen to the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT), bank officials said.

The loan will be utilized to purchase Japanese goods and services for the Bang Pakong project to construct combined cycle plants to meet an increasing demand for electricity in Thailand, the official said. The new credit is to be extended by the government-financed Ex-Im Bank together with four other Japanese private banks. The loan agreement, signed in Tokyo, represents the bank's 12th such credit to EGAT.

Promotion Tax To Apply to Duty-free Imports

OW2609140289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1329 GMT
26 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 26 KYODO - An "import promotion tax" system for special deductions from the corporate tax, planned by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), will apply to imports of duty-free manufactured goods, MITI sources said Tuesday.

The system is a centerpiece of MITI's drive for expansion of imports under the government's policy of reducing Japan's huge trade surplus, a perennial source of friction with the United States and other countries.

Under the system, trading and manufacturing companies would be allowed to deduct a sum equivalent to a certain percentage of their annual import total of specified products from their corporate tax. MITI intends to include the new tax system in a tax revision planned for fiscal 1990, starting next April.

Of a total of about 5,700 commodities imported by Japan, some 1,300 are duty-free, centering on machines. MITI wants to apply the import promotion tax system also to those commodities which will be exempted from import duties in the future, the sources said.

Three different deduction rates, several percent each, would be set, with the highest to be applied to small-scale makers that require additional investment for promotion of imports, the sources said. However, the textile and other industries, which are affected by heavy imports, are strongly calling for exclusion of rival foreign products from the new deduction system.

Therefore, MITI's plan faces tough negotiations with such domestic industries as well as the Finance Ministry.

Opposition Announces Alternative Revenue Plan

OW2609144889 Tokyo KYODO in English 1341 GMT
26 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 26 KYODO—Japan's opposition political camp on Tuesday [26 September] announced a package of alternative revenue source plans for abolishing the unpopular 3 percent consumption tax which brings an estimated 5.94 trillion yen annually to the state treasury.

The package envisages 4.6 trillion yen in revenues from a revision of taxation on capital gains, incomes from land transactions, corporations, commodities and services. It also expects 1.3 trillion yen more from an increase in conventional taxes.

The Japan Socialist Party (JSP), Komeito, Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), Rengo Sangiin and Japan's largest labor organization Rengo held a meeting of their representatives and agreed on the package, officials said.

The opposition parties will submit an anti-consumption tax bill and the alternative revenue source bill to the

opposition-controlled House of Councillors, the officials said. Those bills are unlikely to be enacted in the Diet, which will be convened to an 80-day extraordinary session on Thursday [28 September], because of the Liberal Democratic Party's [LDP] overwhelming majority in the more powerful House of Representatives, political sources said.

The government and its ruling Liberal Democratic Party say they will maintain the consumption tax but in a modified form. During a campaign for the July 23 House of Councillors election, JSP Chairwoman Takako Doi said the opposition camp will table a bill to kill the consumption tax if it wins the election.

The LDP suffered a major defeat in the July election because of the consumption tax and a series of bribery scandals involving senior LDP politicians. The LDP's strength fell to 108 seats, far below the simple majority of 127 in the 252-seat second chamber.

Through the revision of the corporation tax, 1.38 trillion yen in revenue is expected, with 1.53 trillion yen forecast by the revival of such indirect levies as the commodity tax. The two-year draft plan also foresees 1.12 trillion yen in tax income by reviving regional taxes, including those on cooked food and drinks.

The natural tax increase by the re-adjustment of tax system, the draft says, will create some 3 trillion yen, out of which 1.3 trillion yen will be used to cover the loss of the consumption tax which started in April this year.

The opposition parties will submit three separate draft bills revising corporation and regional tax laws as well as a new indirect tax bill during the Diet session in mid-October, officials said. The opposition wants to end the consumption tax as of March 31, 1990, the closing day of Japan's fiscal 1989.

Shigeru Ito, chairman of the JSP's Policy Board, said the plan showed the opposition camp is serious about seeking the abolition of the consumption tax, which was a key issue in the JSP's winning big in July's upper house election. "Through the new draft tax plan, we believe we can show the public that the opposition camp is sufficiently capable of shouldering national politics," Ito said.

In response, the LDP's chief policy planner Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, criticizing the opposition plan as illogical, told reporters that revenue should not be dependent on an unreliable "natural tax increase." Mitsuzuka, a former minister of International Trade and Industry, also said, if Japan's corporate tax is raised again it may become a target of international criticism as another "structural gap" preventing foreign firms from entering Japanese markets.

Another LDP official said the revival of the commodity tax, which was erased when the consumption tax was installed this spring, "goes against the times." He also

said reviving the commodity tax will make basic necessities such as automobiles and electric appliances more expensive.

Economic Planning Agency Reports Steady Growth

OW2609080489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0632 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 26 KYODO—Japan's economy is still growing steadily despite the index of leading indicators falling below the so-called "boom-or-bust" line of 50 in July, government economists said Tuesday [26 September].

The Economic Planning Agency (EPA) attributed the decline in July, the latest reporting month, mainly to shrinkage in industrial output and product shipments. In August, shipments of consumer durables, such as automobiles, declined markedly, increasing the inventory level.

Agency officials suggested that Japan's economy is still in the midst of an expansionary trend despite some variable factors in recent months, such as the introduction of a 3 percent consumption tax in April. The agency's report said the leading indicator stood at 40.0 against a revised 38.5 in June.

A reading above 50 is seen as indicating economic recovery in the short term, while a level below that figure portends contraction. Of the 13 elements comprising the leading indicators, new machinery orders from the private sector moved to the minus from the plus side in the month, the officials said.

"As far as leading indicators are concerned, it is becoming increasingly difficult to predict the future trend of the economy," said an economist at the research bureau of the agency. But he indicated that the fundamental economic strength will likely remain unchanged, though there may be some statistical distortions in the coming months.

He also predicted that the leading indicators would rise above the boom-or-bust line of 50 in August and would probably stay near 50 in September. The 11-component coincident indicator, which shows the current state of the economy, stood at 80.0 in July, sharply up from a revised 36.4 in the prior month.

Components that moved to the plus from the minus side included investment goods shipments, sales of department stores and wholesalers and sales of small- and medium-sized companies. The lagging indicator, which measures the nation's economic performance in the recent past, was at 78.6, up from 50.0 in June.

The index marked its 21st consecutive month above the 50 level. Agency officials predicted that both indexes would stay above the crucial 50 line in the months ahead. Among the eight components of the lagging indicator, manufacturers' raw material inventory remained in the minus column for the second straight month.

North Korea

Reunification, Christian Committees Condemn ROK

SK2609153089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA)—The South Korean authorities must apologize to the whole nation and immediately withdraw their wrong assertion, bearing due responsibility for the breakdown of the plan to hold "the Pyongyang Christian Gospelisation Meeting" which had been smoothly promoted between Christians in the North and overseas.

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation said this in their statement today on the fact that it has become impossible to open "the Pyongyang Christian Gospelisation Meeting" as scheduled due to the obstructions of the South Korean authorities.

The statement says,

Delegates of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation and of the "South California Council of Christian Churches" in the United States, through their preliminary contact, agreed upon holding "the Pyongyang Christian Gospelisation Meeting" from October 17 to 27 with the attendance of Korean believers and nonbelievers in the North and the South and overseas and adopted and published an agreement. But a complicated situation was created in which the agreement already signed by both sides was fundamentally reversed at the second preliminary contact a few days ago.

At the second contact an opinion was raised that the purpose and idea of the meeting formulated in the agreement assumed strong "political coloring" and, therefore, such words as "reunification" and "three principles" should be erased from the agreement so that the meeting could be held purely as a "Gospelization Meeting".

The statement says:

It is not due to our side nor due to the insincerity of the opposite side that the situation took such a sudden turn with the meeting at hand. It is attributable entirely to the separatist stand and deliberate obstructions of the South Korean authorities who do not want peace of the country and its reunification. According to the statement, when Rev. Kim Ui-hwan in South California went to South Korea with the text of agreement after being appointed as chairman of the "Pyongyang Christian Gospelization Meeting", the South Korean authorities opposed the meeting, ludicrously claiming that it assumed "political coloring" and one might play into the hands of the North.

Further, they threatened that they will not permit the passage of South Korean Christians through Panmunjom and resorted to an open obstruction to keep overseas Korean believers from attending the meeting.

All these facts clearly prove that it is the South Korean authorities who have laid artificial difficulties in the way of the meeting, the statement says, and stresses:

The South Korean authorities' self-opinionated and treacherous attitude that if they do not approve, even a "Gospelization Meeting" for reunification cannot be held must be denounced by the entire Korean Christians and all the fellow countrymen.

North Proposes Artists, Relatives Exchange

SK2709053089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0455 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Panmunjom September 27 (KCNA)—A contact between working delegates of the Red Cross organizations of the North and the South of Korea is now taking place at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC) in Panmunjom to discuss and solve the questions of the second exchange of art troupes and home-visiting groups and the resumption of North-South full-dress Red Cross talks.

Pak Yong-su, head of our side's delegation, noted that the delegates of the two sides are faced with an important task to discuss and solve humanitarian issues quickly and bring glad news to the separated families and relatives and to the entire fellow countrymen.

Then, he brought forward proposals of our side as regards the second exchange of art troupes and home-visiting groups and the North-South full-dress Red Cross talks.

The proposal on the second exchange of art troupes and home-visiting groups specifies the composition, visiting places and time of art troupes and home-visiting groups, exchange of performances of art troupes, exchange of home-visiting groups, guarantee of safety and conveniences and other procedural matters.

According to it, the art troupes and home-visiting groups will be led by deputy chiefs of the Red Cross organizations of both sides and their number will total 671 each, with the art troupe consisting of 300, the home-visiting group 300, suite 40 and the press group 30. The visiting places will be Pyongyang and Seoul, and the visiting period and the period of stay in the area of the opposite side will be three nights and four days from November 8 to 11, 1989.

The performances by art troupes will be national in content, each side will refrain from slandering or getting on the nerves of the other, and the inviting side will broadcast live the performances by the art troupe of the other side through television and radio. The home-visiting groups will mainly be composed of those hailing from Pyongyang and Seoul and they will meet their family members from whom they were separated and

children of those family members and, in case of relatives, third cousins of the collateral family line and first cousins on the wife's and mother's side and, besides, relatives requested by the visitor may be included in the list. Competent authorities will issue statements on guaranteeing personal safety separately for the members of the art troupes and home-visiting groups, their families and relatives, and the inviting side will provide all conveniences free of charge—their lodging and boarding, transport, medical service, etc.

The proposal on the North-South full-dress Red Cross talks elaborates on the venues and agenda of the talks, composition of the delegations, time of the talks and other formalities.

According to it, the 11th talks will be held in Pyongyang and the 12th talks in Seoul and the 11th talks will take over the matters discussed and agreed upon at the 10th talks.

Delegations to the full-dress talks will be headed as in the past by deputy chiefs of the Red Cross organizations of both sides and consist of 7 delegates including the head, 7 advisory members, 20 suite members and 50 reporters from each side, and the 11th talks will be held on December 15, 1989 and the 12th talks on January 18, 1990.

In conclusion, Pak Yong-su drew attention to the fact that Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, advisor to the "National Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy" (Chonminnyon), and woman student Yim Su-kyong, delegate of the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop), who visited Pyongyang with a noble desire to make a breakthrough for reconciliation, dialogue and peaceful reunification are now facing danger to their lives.

In this place where we are working to carry into practice free exchange of visits between the separated fellow countrymen after reaching an agreement on it, we, who represent the Red Cross whose basic mission is to alleviate the misfortunes and sufferings of people, must not be indifferent to them, he said, and stressed:

From this point of view, we hope the Red Cross of the South side will pay due attention to the danger to the lives of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and woman student Yim Su-kyong and make efforts to see that they are set free.

The contact is going on.

North-South Red Cross Talks Held 27 Sep

SK2709051389 Pyongyang Domestic Service
in Korean 0230 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Report on a meeting between the working delegates of the North and South Red Cross organizations in Panmunjom on 27 September]

[Text] A meeting between the working delegates of the North and South Red Cross organizations to discuss and settle the issues of second exchanges of the art troupes and home-visiting groups and the resumption of the full

round of the North-South Red Cross talks began at 1000 this morning in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom.

Today's meeting was arranged after the South side belatedly responded to the proposal of the DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee put forth last 31 May for holding meetings between the working delegates of the Red Cross organizations of the two sides, on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the 15 August national liberation, to realize the work of exchanging the second art troupes and home-visiting groups between the Red Cross organizations in the North and South. The South side also responded to another proposal, put forth on 22 June, for discussing the issue of resuming the full North-South Red Cross talks, along with the issue of exchanging art troupes and home-visiting groups at meetings between the working delegates of the two sides.

A large number of domestic and foreign reporters came to Panmunjom to cover the contact between the two sides. Present at the contact from our side were Pak Yong-su, head of the delegation, and delegates Kim Kwang-su and Chong Tok-ki. Three delegates from the South side were also present.

The head of our side, Pak Yong-su, spoke at the meeting. He said: Today, amid the great concern of the families and relatives separated in the North and South and the entire fellow countrymen, we are holding a working meeting between the Red Cross organizations of the two sides. I am pleased with the fact that, though somewhat belated, a contact between the working delegates of the two sides has been arranged today.

As is widely known, we have made every sincere effort possible to resolve the issue of alleviating the misfortune and suffering of the separated fellow countrymen in a good atmosphere after the full North-South Red Cross talks, which had been resumed after 12 years after the realization of our relief measures for the South Korean flood victims were suspended.

In particular, in recent years, when the various channels of North-South talks that were going on with a vision of a bright prospect had once again been suspended and North-South relations had been extremely aggravated, our side put forth on many occasions constructive proposals driven by a goal to put the situation in a direction leading to detente at any cost and have made every effort possible for their realization.

Had our side's proposals been realized, no doubt a phase of detente would have already been opened in our country and the separated fellow countrymen would have been provided with joy and hope for reunion with their separated blood relatives.

However, none of our repeated humanitarian initiatives has been realized in the past. In addition, even such a grave situation as indefinitely putting off humanitarian talks has also been created recently.

In fact, we were greatly surprised when the contact between the North and South Red Cross working delegates was postponed indefinitely at the end of last July, and all fellow countrymen, let alone the separated families and relatives, expressed deep concern over it. In view of this, the fact that a contact between the Red Cross working delegates has been arranged can be said to be indeed fortunate.

Today, when a contact between the working delegates has been arranged after twists and turns, we delegates face an important task to discuss and settle at an early date the humanitarian issues put on the calendar at present and thereby to bring happy news to the separated families and relatives and all fellow countrymen.

I think all of the delegates gathered here should once again deeply realize the importance of the duty they shoulder and should propitiously resolve the issues brought to the table by taking a stand of subjecting all else to alleviating the misfortune and suffering of the fellow country that have been piling up because of the division, and thereby making up for the time lost in the past.

I am now going to clarify our position concerning the issues that must be discussed and settled in today's contact of the working delegates.

First, our position is to discuss and settle the issue of exchanging the second art troupes and home-visiting groups in today's contact and realize them at an early date.

Today's realities urgently require not so much words as taking at an early date practical measures designed to give the separated families a joy of and hope for reunion.

The separated families and relatives in the North and South who have lived for 40 years separated from their beloved ones because of the wall of division, without knowing whether their beloved blood relatives are still alive or dead, unanimously hope that they could meet again their separated blood families while their blood families capable of recognizing each other are still alive after opening a road for free visits.

Those who were born amid the bliss of the fatherland's liberation have now arrived in the prime of their life, and those who were in their adolescence at that time are now in their twilight years and are passing away one after another. When this reality is taken into consideration, the demand for reunion with the blood kin, it can be said, is indeed an urgent matter which brooks no delay for those compatriots who have been separated in the North and South.

This being the situation, if our Red Cross people simply wait until all the conditions and situations are provided and continue to pass time doing nothing, this cannot be an attitude of true Red Cross people.

The Red Cross people of the two sides should pool their strength and should seek practical measures through which all possibilities can be utilized and the joy of and

hope for reunion can be given to those separated compatriots, even before the resumption of the suspended regular Red Cross talks.

Proceeding precisely from such an intent, we proposed the second mutual visits of art troupes and home-visiting groups on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the 15 August liberation, even before the resumption of the regular Red Cross talks.

If art troupes and home-visiting groups are exchanged again after the exchange in 1985, there is no doubt that this will give joy of and hope for reunion with the blood kin to those separated families and relatives who have been disappointed, because of the twists and turns in the Red Cross talks, and will greatly contribute to alleviating the ever-growing state of confrontation between the North and South.

As for the question of exchanging the art troupes and home-visiting groups, we think it is not difficult either. As for the task of exchanging the art troupes and home-visiting groups, there are already a good precedent and experience that the North and South accomplished through their joint efforts. Accordingly, the task is a question that can be immediately settled without a problem, only if the Red Cross organizations of our two sides jointly adopt the stand of trying to practically relieve the misfortune and agony of those separated compatriots.

Second, in addition to realizing the exchange of the second art troupes and home-visiting groups, we hope to discuss and settle the question of resuming the suspended regular North-South Red Cross talks.

To relieve the misfortune of those families and relatives separated in the North and South in a comprehensive manner, free mutual visits should be made and, to this end, the suspended regular talks should be resumed. We think that your side, too, has no objections concerning this.

Considering that at this meeting today the aforementioned two questions—the resumption of the regular Red Cross talks and the exchange of the second art troupes and home-visiting groups—should be discussed and settled equally, we would like to disclose the proposal of our side regarding this as follows:

The proposal regarding the task of exchanging the second art troupes and home-visiting groups:

I. The formation of the second art troupes and home-visiting groups and the place and time of the visit:

A. The second art troupes and home-visiting groups shall be formed with the deputy chiefs of the Red Cross organization of each side as head and with 300 art troupe members, 300 home-visiting group members, 40 suite members, and 30 press corps members; 671 in total.

B. The places of visits by the second art troupes and home-visiting groups shall be Pyongyang and Seoul.

C. The time of the visit by the visiting groups and the duration of their stay in the opposing side shall be three nights and 4 days from 8 to 11 November.

II. Exchange of performance of the art troupes:

A. The content of the performance of the art troupes should include national characteristics and should avoid any content which criticizes or provokes the opposite side.

B. The number of the art troupe's performance in the area of the opposite side will be limited to four times, and each performance to 2 or 3 hours.

C. For the successful guarantee of the performance of the art troupes, the inviting side should provide the other side with perfect performance facilities.

D. The performing side may bring its own stage sets, technical equipment, and stage lighting equipment necessary for the performance or may use those of the opposite side.

E. An advance party composed of two Red Cross officials and three performance specialists will be sent to the area of the opposite side to check the site of performance in advance. The advance party will be dispatched to the area of the opposite side for two nights and 3 days from 30 October to 1 November 1989.

F. The introduction of the content and programs of the performance will be made according to the free will of the performing side, but should adhere to the principle of not criticizing or provoking the opposite side.

G. The literature of performance is prepared by the performing side and may be distributed to the audience.

H. The inviting side will broadcast live the performance of the art troupe of the opposite side through television and radio.

I. The inviting side will provide the performing side with labor assistance of technical personnel and other personnel if requested by the latter.

J. The inviting side will provide convenience so that the performing side can conduct rehearsals in advance on the stage on which the performance is to be given.

III. Exchange of the home-visiting groups:

A. Members of the home-visiting groups will mainly be composed of those hailing from Pyongyang and Seoul.

B. Those with whom members of the home-visiting groups will meet will include their family members from whom they were separated and children of those family members. In case of relatives, third cousins of the collateral family line, and first cousins on the wife's and mother's side and, besides this, relatives requested by the visitor may be included in the list.

C. The inviting side should find relatives of the visitors in response to their hope and according to Red Cross

humanitarian principles by making all possible sincere efforts and should guarantee all possible conditions under which they can share the joy of reunion.

D. Data on the members of the home-visiting groups should be handed over to the inviting side 20 days before their departure through the liaison office in Panmunjom. The data on those who will go to the area of the opposite side as members of the home-visiting group should include, along with a photograph, places of birth, names of their parents, home addresses at the time of their separation, and occupations and positions. The data on those who will be met should include their names, sex, age, place of birth, relationship with the visitors, addresses of their organizations, and other necessary information which will be needed in locating them.

IV. Guarantee for Safety and Convenience:

A. Competent authorities should issue statements on guaranteeing the personal safety separately for the members of the second art troupes and home-visiting groups and their families and relatives. They should exchange the copies of the statements through the liaison office in Panmunjom 7 days before the home-visiting groups leave for the area of the opposite side.

B. From the moment the second art troupes and home-visiting groups cross the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] in Panmunjom, the inviting side should provide them with, free of charge, all conveniences, including their lodging and boarding, transportation, and medical service.

C. While staying in the area of the opposite side, the transport of baggage of the second art troupes and home-visiting groups should be guaranteed by the inviting side once or twice everyday.

D. While staying in the area of the opposite side the second art troupes and home-visiting groups will use the direct line which has been installed between the Red Cross societies of the North and South.

E. The inviting side should provide all conveniences to the reporters from the opposite side so that they can freely conduct news coverage of the activities of the art troupes and home-visiting groups.

F. The inviting side should provide all conveniences to the members of the home-visiting groups so that they can meet their family members and relatives in a free atmosphere. The inviting side should also not violate the human rights of the members of the home-visiting groups while they meet their family members and relatives separately.

V. Other procedures:

A. The crossing point of the MDL by the second art troupes and home-visiting groups will be Panmunjom, and the procedures for crossing the point will follow those at the time of the first art troupes and home-visiting groups.

B. Members of the second art troupes and home-visiting groups will possess certificates issued by the central Red Cross organizations of their side and will wear a Red Cross badge. Besides this, reporters should wear a reporter's arm band.

C. The list of names of the deputy chief of the Red Cross organization, the art troupe, suite members, and reporters shall be handed over to the opposing side through a liaison representative office in Panmunjom 10 days before their visit. The list shall include names, positions in the visiting group, and photographs.

D. Discussions on the itinerary of the second art troupe and home-visiting group for their stay in the opposing side shall be held a week before their visit.

The proposal for the full-fledged North-South Red Cross talks.

I. The site of the full-fledged talks:

The 11th full-fledged North-South Red Cross talks shall be held in Pyongyang, and the 12th talks, in Seoul.

II. The agenda of the full-fledged talks:

What was discussed and agreed upon at the 10th full-fledged North-South Red Cross talks shall be continuously discussed at the 11th talks.

III. The composition of the delegation:

As was on the previous occasion, the delegation to the full-fledged talks shall be led by the deputy chief of the Red Cross organization of each side, and shall be composed of 7 delegates, including the delegation chief; 7 advisers; 20 suite members; and 50 reporters.

IV. The date of the full-fledged talks:

The 11th full-fledged North-South Red Cross talks shall be held on 15 December 1989, and the 12th full-fledged North-South Red Cross talks, on 18 January 1990.

V. Other procedures:

A. The full-fledged talks shall be held according to the procedures that have already been agreed upon.

B. A statement on guaranteeing personal safety shall again be released, and the text of this statement, be exchanged. However, it shall be exchanged when we receive the list of participants in the 11th full-fledged North-South Red Cross talks.

In conclusion, after saying that he would like to present an issue that our Red Cross people cannot be indifferent to and that the entire nation is watching, he talked about Rev Mun Ik-hwan, adviser to the National Democratic Alliance of Korea, and student Yim Su-kyong, representative of the National Council of University Student Representatives. He stressed:

Rev Mun Ik-hwan and student Yim Su-kyong are people who courageously visited Pyongyang with the noble

purpose of achieving a new breakthrough in reconciliation, dialogue, and peaceful reunification because they could not look with folded arms at today's situation in which our fellow countrymen—brothers and sisters of the same blood—are hostile to each other, keep a jealous eye on each other, and consider each other an enemy. During their stay in Pyongyang, they did not find fault with or attack either side nor did they receive instructions from anyone else. They visited Pyongyang only to revitalize the suspended dialogue and to hasten the reunification of the fatherland, and returned to Seoul. Therefore, their act must be, of course, welcomed by those who want national reconciliation and reunification. They were jailed and sentenced to life imprisonment. This is very regrettable in view of the nation and humanitarianism. Conscientious people unanimously hope that Rev Mun Ik-hwan and student Yim Su-kyong will be set free.

Alleviating the misfortune and pains of the people is the basic mission of Red Cross people. For this reason, at a time when an agreement has been reached to facilitate free visits by separated fellow countrymen and when efforts have been made to put this into practice, we think, we must not disregard this issue. From this perspective, we expect that the South side's Red Cross Society, paying attention to the personal danger of Rev Mun Ik-hwan and student Yim Su-kyong, will make due efforts to ensure their freedom. He expressed his expectations that we will sincerely discuss and solve issues on the agenda and that, as a result, we will be able to give joyful news to the separated families and relatives and all the fellow countrymen who are watching our contacts with great expectations and concern.

The contact is continuing.

Chondahyop Head Sends 'Open Letter' to Gregg

SK2709050989 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0445 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA)—Yim Chong-sok, chairman of the South Korean "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondahyop), in an interview with a reporter of the South Korean newspaper TONG-A ILBO on September 21, said coed Yim Su-kyong's "participation in the Pyongyang festival, as a 'new epoch of North-South independent exchange', registered an important success in bringing into relief the tasks for anti-U.S. independence and reunification."

The content of his interview was carried by the newspaper on September 22.

He announced that Chondahyop would wage a more brisk struggle in the future, putting main emphasis on the movement for support to the "National Trade Union of Teachers" (Chongyojo) and the anti-U.S. movement, that it would enter into a full-dress struggle for the second semester with the people's rally for supporting Chongyojo as the starting point.

He declared that the policy committee which the fascist authorities brand as the backstage force of Chondahyop is an open organization under Chondahyop, and rejected its mystification as a special secret organization."

Stating that "the ideal of Chondahyop is independence, democracy and reunification," he described as a "sheer fabrication" the investigation results of the fascist authorities alleging that Chondahyop received "funds in aid" from the general association of Korean residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

The United States has imposed big sufferings upon the people through intelligence politics, economic plunder, etc., he asserted, and declared that he would "send an open letter demanding an apology of the United States for the Kwangju resistance, renunciation of the market-opening pressure and discontinuation of the 'Team Spirit' and withdrawal of nuclear weapons" to Gregg, U.S. ambassador to South Korea, at an early date.

UN Membership Topic for North-South Dialogue

SK2709104489 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1000 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA)—The attempts to "admit" the South Korean puppets to the United Nations are a dealing to create "two Koreas", a foolish intrigue to trifle with the destiny of the Korean nation and a grave interference of the imperialist reactionaries in the internal affairs to lay an obstacle in the way of Korea's reunification and prolong the tragedy of national division for an indefinite period, says NODONG SINMUN in a signed article today.

The paper further says:

The moves of the splittists within and without to "admit" South Korea into the UN are chiefly aimed at barring the reunification of Korea and perpetuating its division.

What the United States pursues in perpetuating the division of Korea is to keep hold on South Korea indefinitely as a frontline nuclear attack base and a breakwater against communism for implementing its Asia-Pacific and world strategies. Urged by this scheme, it refuses the demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea on one groundless pretext after another, continues to reinforce its aggression forces in South Korea and is building the barrier of division higher on the Korean peninsula.

To try to force the "entry into the UN" of South Korea is a reactionary intrigue to legalize the division of Korea on the international scene. It is also a criminal act to sacrifice the vital demand of the Korean nation for national reunification for the strategic interests of the outside forces.

The plot of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors to create "two Koreas" through the "entry of South Korea into the UN" is the extension of the brigandish invasion and

intervention committed by the imperialist powers in the past when they freely flouted the destiny of the Korean nation putting it on the chopping-board like a fish. This is an encroachment on the sovereignty of the Korean people and an insult to their national dignity.

The attempt of the South Korean puppets to "enter the UN" can never be justified either in view of the ardent desire of the Korean nation for reunification or the principle of national self-determination or the UN Charter and resolution of the UN General Assembly.

The issue of Korea's UN membership is an internal problem of the Korean nation which must be discussed and decided upon through dialogue and negotiation between the North and the South.

Prompted by the unanimous desire of the nation for reunification, the DPRK has consistently adhered to the principled stand that the North and the South should enter the UN with one nomenclature and one seat after the country is reunified through confederation.

The Korean people will never allow the outside forces to bisect the country into "two Koreas" and toy with the destiny of the nation.

Letter Warns 'Danger of War' Due to U.S., ROK

SK2709053389 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0451 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the political bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a letter of thanks on September 25 from the attendants of the 17th International Symposium of Criminologists of socialist countries.

Noting that the symposium greatly helped the security and interior organs of socialist countries successfully discharge their historical mission and duty, develop criminological science and technique and deepen friendship and unity, the letter says it was a result of the deep care shown by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il for the work of the symposium that it could close with great success.

The letter went on:

We, through our visit to Panmunjom, keenly felt that it is due to the splittist moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities that the country has not been reunified until now and also to the aggressive maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists that the danger of war is constantly hanging over the Korean peninsula.

We will conduct crime-prevention work by mobilizing broad public circles under the guidance of the party, drawing on the successes and experiences gained at this symposium, and make strenuous efforts to develop criminological science and technique, strengthen exchange and cooperation among the security and interior organs of socialist countries and deepen their friendship and unity.

The letter wholeheartedly wishes Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and long life.

Daily Calls For Punishment of U.S. 'Imperialists'

SK2709053889 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0508 GMT 27 Sep 89

["Reprisals on U.S. Imperialist Brutes Demanded"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA)—Swindle, rape, robbery, assault, murder and other criminal cases committed by the brutes of U.S. imperialist aggression forces throughout South Korea during the first eight months this year numbered 839, according to the understated "data of inspection of administration" made public by the South Korean puppet Ministry of Justice.

Such crimes can be committed only by the U.S. imperialist aggressors impregnated with misanthropy as descendants of cannibals who killed American natives, making a hobby of murder, stresses NODONG SINMUN today.

The news analyst says:

It is because South Korea is a complete colony of the United States rare to be seen in the world that the U.S. imperialists are strutting about like a conquering hero, carrying matters with a high hand in an alien land. The U.S. imperialists who insult and murder South Korean people so frequently are the sworn enemy with whom the Korean people cannot live under the same sky.

The unbroken chain of murder cases committed by them in South Korea are further encouraged under the patronage of The No Tae-u group.

The No group sets free even murderers caught by civilians.

With the aggressors and traitors left alone, the South Korean people cannot live in peace even a day and not a day can pass without our fellow countrymen shedding blood.

Blood must be paid back with blood.

The criminals cannot escape punishment.

South Plan for 'RimPac' Exercise Assailed

SK2609112189 *Pyongyang Domestic Service*
in Korean 2222 GMT 2 Sep 89

[NODONG SINMUN 25 September commentary: "Playing the Role of a Shockbrigade of Aggression"]

[Text] In the puppet National Assembly on 19 September, the puppet South Korean Minister of National Defense Yi Sang-hun announced that South Korea will participate in the Pacific rim joint exercises, codenamed "RimPac'89," scheduled to be conducted in the Pacific Basin from June through August next year.

It is known that the puppet South Korean Army is taking part in a large-scale Pacific exercise, codenamed "Pacex'89," being conducted by the U.S. imperialists with the mobilization of a large number of the forces of the U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force, and even lining up behind them the military forces of U.S. allies and suzerain countries in Asia and the Pacific, including Japan.

That the puppets have now decided to participate in the "RimPac" exercise to be conducted by the United States, Japan, and Canada, and other countries, starting from next year, shows that South Korea has become more active in playing the role of a shockbrigade in the U.S. imperialists' global strategy and anti-socialist strategy.

It is widely known that both the "Pacex" and "RimPac" are a product of the U.S. imperialists' reactionary global strategy of opposing the socialist forces and their wild ambitions for the domination of the world and that they are a commotion of nuclear war that proceeds from a dangerously aggressive plot to trigger a thermonuclear world war.

The U.S. imperialists are trying to strengthen their maritime strategy and enhance their capability of launching a nuclear strike in Asia and the Pacific according to their global anti-socialist strategy. In particular, by letting the South Korean puppet Army participate in the "Pacex" and "RimPac," along with Japan, the U.S. imperialists seek to accelerate the fabrication of the tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea, while trying to establish a collective military alliance of aggression similar to NATO in Asia and the Pacific through the strengthening of military ties with the rest of the countries in Asia.

This means that the tripartite military alliance being actively pushed for among the United States, Japan, and South Korea will not only pave the way for Japan's sending its troops overseas, including the advance of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces into the Korean peninsula, but it will also create legitimate conditions for sending even the puppet South Korean Army to Asia and the Pacific.

The U.S. imperialists have the spear of the military aggression system, which they are building in Asia and the Pacific, turned against our Republic. This is fully evident in the fact that as part of the "Pacex'89" exercise, the aircraft carrier battle groups belonging to the U.S. Seventh Fleet are expected to sweep into the East Sea of our country and conduct a sea blockade and a triangle operation simulating an emergency on the Korean peninsula in league with Japan's Self-Defense Forces and the puppet South Korean Army.

These ominous military movements being made among the United States, Japan, and South Korea prove that the tripartite military alliance has practically been set in motion. This, a dangerous act of gathering the dark clouds of a new war over Korea and Northeast Asia, is a development that can never be tolerated under any circumstances.

The basic goal sought by the U.S. imperialists behind their strategy toward Korea is to make the Korean people fall victim to their confrontational policy as part of their aggressive global strategy and their anti-socialist strategy.

By being active in playing the role of a shockbrigade in the U.S. imperialists' global strategy, the anti-socialist strategy, the No Tae-u ring has laid bare in full view its true colors as a faithful war servant of the U.S. imperialists and as a group of traitors bent on hurting their fellow countrymen.

With a view toward guaranteeing peace in Korea and toward creating the preconditions for peaceful reunification, we have put forward a proposal for tripartite talks and a comprehensive peace proposal, while keeping the door wide open for dialogue with the South Korean side.

The world's peace-loving people, extending unqualified support to and sympathy for our just proposals and stand, hope that tension will be removed from the Korean peninsula and the Far East and that an environment favorable to peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification will be created. Precisely in such a period the South Korean puppets are not only participating in the "Pacex'89" exercise, but they also have decided to take part in the "RimPac" exercise.

This is military adventurism that runs counter to the trend toward detente and threatens peace in Korea and Asia, as well as a vicious challenge to and provocation of our people and peoples in the other socialist countries and in the countries in Asia and the Pacific.

Although the No Tae-u ring tries to prolong its political life under the protection of its masters in exchange for its playing the role of a perpetrator and a shockbrigade in executing the U.S. imperialists' policy toward Korea and their global strategy, it will never serve it as a tactic of saving its own life.

The South Korean puppets should abandon their reckless act of serving the U.S. imperialists in their dangerous war strategy and clearly realize that they will gain nothing from following the U.S. imperialists' policy of strength.

Construction Delegation Leaves for USSR, MPR

*SK2309105889 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1033 GMT 23 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Ministry of Construction of Korea headed by Vice-Minister Yi Chin-su left Pyongyang today to visit the Soviet Union and Mongolia. Hernan Amat Olazabal, president of the Ancash National University, Peru, arrived in Pyongyang yesterday by air.

Kye Ung-tae Meets Chinese Media Group

SK2509060089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0521 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA)—Kye Ung-tae, member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, met and had a talk with a delegation of radio and television of China headed by Vice-Minister of Radio, Cinema and Television Wang Feng in a friendly atmosphere yesterday.

Present there were Chong Ha-chol, vice-chairman of the Radio and TV Broadcasting Committee of the DPRK, and Chinese Embassy officials in Pyongyang.

PRC Founding Anniversary Celebrated

SK2509225689 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1515 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA)—A film show was held at the Chollima House of Culture this evening on the occasion of the 40th founding anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

Present there on invitation were Chinese Ambassador to Korea Wen Yezhan and his embassy officials.

Cultural officials of foreign embassies here were invited to the show.

O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association, other officials concerned and working people in the city were on hand.

The attendants saw a Chinese feature film.

A friendship meeting with officials of the Chinese embassy was held at the Korea-China Friendship Cooperative Farm today.

Soviet Ministry Denounces U.S. Troops in ROK

SK2709045589 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0432 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Moscow September 25 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry told reporters here today that withdrawal of the U.S. forces from the southern half of Korea will considerably ease the situation in and around the Korean peninsula and provide additional possibilities of promoting North-South dialogue.

Saying voices alleging that the DPRK poses a "threat" to South Korea are ringing out more often from Washington and Seoul recently, he remarked that these lay obstacles in the way of easing the political and military tensions in Korea and developing stable North-South dialogue.

Referring to the 40 odd year long presence in South Korea of a large number of U.S. troops equipped with most

sophisticated weapons including nuclear weapons, he denounced this presence as an anachronistic phenomenon.

Japanese Socialist Party Delegation Arrives

SK2509232489 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1528 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA)—A delegation of the special committee for measures on Korean affairs of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Yuzuru Shimazaki, secretary general of the committee and member of the House of Representatives, arrived here today by air.

It was met at the airport by Kim Yang-kon, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Japan Denounced for Supporting ROK's UN Entry

SK2709070789 *Pyongyang Domestic Service*
in Korean 0007 GMT 25 Sep 89

[NODONG SINMUN 25 September commentary: "A Presumptuous Meddling"]

[Text] In New York, where the UN General Assembly is currently in progress, the South Korean puppets are begging the U.S. and Japanese masters for cooperation and are carrying out behind-the-scenes negotiations to enter the United Nations.

In accordance with this, at a news conference held right before his departure for New York, Japanese Foreign Minister Nakayama expressed the intention to back South Korea's move to enter the United Nations.

This reveals the attitude of Japan along with the United States in the international arena to positively support South Korea's attempt to enter the United Nations.

This kind of attitude of Japan is an arrogant behavior that goes against the aspiration of the entire Korean people in the North and South to terminate the tragedy of national division and achieve the reunification of the fatherland, and a presumptuous interference in the internal affairs of the Korean nation.

The issue of Korea's UN entry is an internal problem of our nation which must be discussed and solved through North-South dialogue and negotiations.

Our principled stand toward entering the United Nations is that we should enter the United Nations under the name of a single state and one seat after the country is reunified through the confederal system.

The maneuvers by South Korea to enter the United Nations is a criminal stratagem to prevent Korea's reunification and to internationally legitimize a permanent national division. The ringleader of this stratagem is the United States.

By fabricating two Koreas through South Korea's entry into the United Nations, the United States is continuing

to adhere to South Korea as a colonial military base and as a stronghold of antisocialist strategy.

The Japanese reactionaries are most zealously cooperating with the U.S. imperialists in the moves to create two Koreas.

Backing the South Korean puppets' move for UN entry, Japanese Foreign Minister Nakayama claimed that it is a good thing when one more country enters the United Nations. Lurking behind his outburst is his design to make two Koreas a fait accompli by painting South Korea, a complete colony of the U.S. imperialists, as an independent state. The so-called northern policy and plans for cross recognition which the Japanese reactionaries are actively supporting pursue the same purpose.

The Japanese reactionaries seek to prevent Korea from being reunified and freeze her division and, in the end, restore their old position as a colonial ruler. In pursuance of this aim, they are intensifying their political and economic domination over South Korea and, at the same time, pressing on with their military infiltration into it.

This is an extension of the imperialistic aggression and intervention in which Japan and the imperialist world powers of the past in the international arena regarded the fate of the Korean nation as a bargaining tool to toy with as they please.

Such a position of the Japanese reactionaries shows that their imperialist aggressive nature to fill their pockets at the sacrifice of others remains unchanged even today.

It is an intolerable challenge and new crime against the Korean people that Japan, which had committed indefensible crimes of aggression against the Korean nation in the past, is now forcing the tragedy and sufferings of national division again.

Korea's division can only be the source of enhancing tension and the threat of war on the Korean peninsula and in Asia. This is against the aspiration of the world people who desire Korea's peace and peaceful reunification. This also will not bring about good results in Japan as well.

Japan must discard its hostile stand toward us and stop standing in the way of Korea's reunification.

Kim Chong-suk Praised for Aid to Kim Il-song

SK2109133389 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1003 GMT 21 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an editorial article headlined "Imperishable Revolutionary Feats Performed in Struggle for National Liberation and Victory of Korean Revolution" to the 40th anniversary of the death of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter (September 22, 1949).

The article says that the great revolutionary feats performed by Comrade Kim Chong-suk represent an immortal epic. It goes on:

She was the anti-Japanese heroine, distinguished political activist and ardent communist revolutionary who devoted her precious life to the struggle for the liberation of the country and the building of a new society and flawlessly personified unexcelled leadership and noble popular traits.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said:

"Comrade Kim Chong-suk was an ardent revolutionary who devoted her all to the liberation of the country and the victory of our revolution."

She, who was born into a patriotic and revolutionary family in the days of the national ordeals when gloomy misfortunes fell upon our people, underwent all sufferings and hardships from her childhood and, after she embarked upon the road of the revolution, she conducted hard underground revolutionary work and a worthy struggle in the guerrilla zone. And she attended the great leader and assisted him in the whole period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. Her striking political and military activities in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and her imperishable revolutionary feats on this road, indeed, hold a distinguished place in the revolutionary history of our people.

In the liberated country, Comrade Kim Chong-suk, the anti-Japanese heroine, skilfully organized and mobilized our people to the accomplishment of the great leader's cause of building a new country and thus performed the immortal feats which will shine long in the annals of the country.

Indeed, she was the closest revolutionary comrade-in-arms of the great leader, who devoted her all sincerity and energy to assist him.

Today the Korean people are following with deep respect Comrade Kim Chong-suk who performed great revolutionary feats, devoting her whole life on the road of accomplishing the revolutionary cause of *chuche*, and are firmly resolved to thoroughly prepare themselves to be true communist revolutionaries of *chuche* type who remain boundlessly loyal to the great leader and infinitely faithful to the party and the revolution, the country and the people, following her example.

Article on Security Law Abolition Cited

SK2709002889 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1500 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA)—A recent issue of the South Korean newspaper KWANGJU ILBO published an article titled "'National Security Law' Must Be Abolished" by Father Nam Chae-hui of the Namdong Catholic Church in Kwangju.

He said that the institutional violence dubbed "National Security Law" appeared on the scene in the days of the Syngman Rhee "regime when the division of the nation by outside forces was formularized and it became necessary to suppress the forces opposed to it.

Pointing out that the "National Security Law" has been and is being used as a tool for "Security of Power" by successive dictators in South Korea, he said this evil law since its inception has served as a law not only to suppress ideology and human rights, but to freeze national division, the greatest tragedy of our nation.

The "National Security Law" suppressing the people who demand democratization must be scrapped, he urged.

Wreaths Laid Before Bust of Kim Chong-suk

*SK2209112789 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1032 GMT 22 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)—Party and government cadres, working people and people's army soldiers laid wreaths before the bust of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, in the Cemetery of Revolutionary Martyrs on Mt. Taesong this morning on the 40th anniversary of her death (September 22, 1949).

A wreath sent by the great leader President Kim Il-song was standing before the bust.

An honour guard of the Korean People's Army was lined up there.

Present at the wreath-laying were O Chin-u, Yi Chong-ok, Yon Hyong-muk, Pak Song-chol, Kim Yong-nam and Chon Pyong-ho and other cadres, working people in the city and People's Army soldiers.

Wreaths and bouquets from the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, commissions and ministries of the Administration Council, working people's organizations, central organs, institutions of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press, party and power bodies, administrative and economic organs, working people's organizations and factories in Pyongyang were laid amid the playing of the wreath-laying music.

The words "May the revolutionary exploits of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, be everlasting" were written on the ribbons hanging from the wreaths.

The participants observed a silent tribute, recalling with deep emotion the immortal revolutionary exploits performed by Comrade Kim Chong-suk in the struggle for the liberation of the motherland and the freedom and happiness of the people.

Wreaths were also laid today before the statue of Comrade Kim Chong-suk erected in Hoeryong County, North Hamgyong Province.

A wreath sent by President Kim Il-song was standing there.

South Korea

Sides Optimistic on Further Red Cross Talks

*SK2709093289 Seoul Domestic Service
in Korean 0500 GMT 27 Sep 89*

[Text] [Announcer] At the working-level contact for North-South Red Cross talks, which was held today after an interruption of 3 years and 9 months, the two sides shared the same view as to the principle that the exchange of the home-visiting groups and art troupes and the holding of the 11th round of full-dress Red Cross talks should be realized within this year, but failed to agree on the size and timetable of the visiting groups and on the specific date for the full-dress talks. The two sides agreed that a second working-level contact will be held on 6 October. Reporter Yu Yon-tae will report to you on the telephone on further details of today's talks from the secretariat of the North-South dialogue:

[Yu] At today's talks, the delegates of the two sides agreed in principle that the North-South home-visiting groups and art troupes will be exchanged and the 11th round of full-dress Red Cross talks will be held this year, but decided that they will discuss again the dates, size, and method of carrying out the exchanges and talks at the second round of the working-level contact on 6 October.

At today's talks, as to the dates for the mutual visits of the home-visiting groups and the art troupes, our side proposed dates beginning on 8 December and the North Korean side proposed dates beginning on 8 November, thus sharing the same view that the visits should be realized this year. The delegates of the two sides, however, failed to reach a complete agreement on the specific dates. They only ascertained the opinion of both sides.

Today's talks failed to reach a specific agreement because Pak Yong-su, chief delegate of the North Korean side, in a keynote speech, brought up the issue of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and Miss Yim Su-kyong, as we were afraid it might. Chief delegate Pak requested our Red Cross society to make efforts to have these two persons—whose personal security, they said, is now endangered—set free, making a claim outside the agenda of the talks that these persons visited the North prompted by a noble objective for the reunification of the fatherland. This resulted in lengthy arguments by both sides, disabling any specific discussion of the size and schedule of the home-visiting groups and the dates for the convocation of the 11th full Red Cross talks and preventing any further progress.

However, because the delegates of both sides proposed the dates within this year for the exchange of the visiting

groups and for the holding of the full Red Cross talks and because the contents of the proposals were specific, our side seems to hold an optimistic view as to the result of the working-level contact to be held next month, holding a position that we ought not to jump to a hasty negative conclusion from today's first round of working-level contacts. The success of the next round of working-level contacts is likely to depend largely on whether the North Korean side will again insist on the claim on Rev. Mun and Miss Yim which our side can hardly accept.

[Announcer] So the North Korean side brought up the internal affairs of our side outside the agenda. What were the reactions of the delegations of both sides after the talks were over?

[Yu] Pak Yong-su, chief delegate of the North Korean side, explained the North Korean position as to the success of the talks to the reporters after the working-level contact was over. He said that today's talks led the North Korean side to hold a considerably optimistic view. Stressing that the exchange of the home-visiting groups should and will be realized without fail, he added that the exchange of the home-visiting groups will be a turning point to change the phase of confrontation between the North and the South.

As to the reporter's question whether the North Korean side will bring up the issue of Rev. Mun and Miss Yim at the second round of the working-level contact again, chief delegate Pak Yong-su stated that the issue of these two people is the fundamental problem straining the confrontation between the North and the South and that unless this issue is resolved, it will erect an obstacle to the Red Cross talks and other North-South dialogue, suggesting that the North Korean side will bring up this issue again at the next round of contacts.

However, our side's chief delegate Song Yong-tae refuted this by saying: The judicial action against Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and student Yim su-kyong is not an issue in which the Red Cross organizations should be involved and has nothing to do with the agenda items already agreed upon by both sides. Bringing up this issue also runs counter to the spirit of mutual respect that both sides should adhere to for the settlement of the issue of separated family members in the North and the South. Therefore, this cannot be an issue for discussions.

Our side's chief delegate Song said: If North Korea side comes up with this issue again in the future, the prospects of Red Cross talks will not be bright. However, if the North Korean side participates in practical discussions in talks in the future while renouncing such an attitude, the prospects of talks will be bright.

At today's contact, our side's chief delegate Song proposed that the full-dress Red Cross talks be held on 1 November in Pyongyang and that exchange of the home-visiting groups and the art troupes be conducted from 8 to 13 December for 5 nights and 6 days. As to the size of the exchange of the home-visiting groups of separated family members and the art troupes, chief delegate Song

Yong-tae proposed that the home-visiting groups be composed of 300 from each side, that the art troupe be composed of 50 from each side, that 100 reporters be included from each side, and that 50 supporting personnel be included from each side, thus, making a total of 501 [as heard] from each side. He proposed that members of the home-visiting groups directly visit their hometowns to meet their family members and relatives and pay respects to their ancestral graves and that the art troupes give performances in Seoul and Pyongyang respectively.

The North Korean side's chief delegate, however, proposed that the art troupes and the home-visiting groups stay in Seoul and Pyongyang respectively from 8 to 11 November, that the art troupes be composed of 300 persons from each side, and that the home-visiting groups be composed of 300 from each side, including 40 suites and 30 reporters from each side, thus, making a total of 671.

The North Korean side's chief delegate Pak also proposed that the art troupes give performances four times each and the performances be relayed through television broadcast. To check the sites of performance in advance he proposed that an advance party composed of 5 personnel from each side be sent to the area of the opposite side for 2 nights and 3 days, beginning on 30 October. He proposed that the 11th full Red Cross talks be held on 15 December 1989 in Pyongyang and that the 12th full Red Cross talks be held on 18 January 1990 in Seoul.

The delegates of the two sides arrived in the conference of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, the site of today's contact, at 1000 [0100 GMT]. After shaking hands between them the delegates exchanged brief conversation on weather. Saying that the North-South Red Cross talks have been suspended for a long time and that, consequently, the separated family members have been suffering more pain, the delegates of both sides shared the same view that today's contact should be successful.

Talks May Determine Direction

SK2709020689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
27 Sep 89 p 2

[Text] The progress of today's working-level Red Cross talk is expected to determine the direction of overall inter-Korean contacts.

The Red Cross talk precedes multi-level dialogue such as sports talks and two preparatory meetings respectively for parliamentary conferences and for prime minister talks, which both sides have proposed to hold next month though dates have yet to be agreed on.

North Korea watchers here viewed that the Red Cross talks could eventually realize the exchange of home visitors and art performers through whatever procedures required because both the South and the North feel it necessary whether for reasons of a proclaimed humanitarian cause or domestic politics.

South-North contacts, which began on Aug. 19 last year with a preliminary meeting for parliamentary conferences, were unilaterally cut off by the North after the second round of sports talks on March 28. Pyongyang demanded an end to the annual South Korea-U.S. military exercises.

The Team Spirit exercises have served as a conventional pretext for the North which has cited the maneuver any time it chose to stop inter-Korean talks. An example is the joint statement by the chief North Korean delegates to parliamentary, Red Cross and economic talks on Jan. 20, 1986 declaring unilateral suspension.

Following Protestant pastor-dissident Mun Ik-hwan's visit to Pyongyang late March, the North proposed the resumption of the talks only on the basis of Mun's private accord with North Korean leader Kim Il-song to make joint efforts for reunification of the divided country.

But the South did not accept the proposals until Pyongyang erased popular claims in its telephone messages or letters recently that the proposals complied with the Mun-Kim agreement.

The South Korean administration, which defined clandestine visits by Mun and later by Yim Su-kyong as illegal ones resulting from North Korean political maneuvering, had been engaged in anti-leftist campaigns amid what opposition lawmakers described as a harsh political situation swayed by the nation's intelligence agency.

Opposition Assemblyman So Kyong-won is waiting for a trial on espionage charges after being arrested late June for his trip to the North on the very day when the first preliminary meeting for parliamentary conferences was held over one year ago. Several colleagues have been indicted for alleged complicity in the So case.

Both sides now have good reasons for the mending of channels for inter-Korean dialogue.

The North Korean authorities have to handle emerging internal complaints about the regimented political system as a result of the International Youth Festival held in Pyongyang early July, the North Korea watchers said.

They also have to reduce tension in order to obtain more foreign loans to compensate for financial expenditures for the international festival.

For South Korea's part, it seems to share a common need to turn aside opposition politicians' criticism of the alleged oppression of them by the Agency for National Security Planning.

The South could no longer ignore movements by student activists and dissidents seeking national reunification.

On Sept. 11, President No Tae-u issued a new reunification formula and his administration has to persuade North Koreans to come along. Pyongyang instantly opposed the three-phased idea.

The No administration is again turning positive to its commitment to prepare the way for reunification during his term.

Monday, it authorized South Korean organizers of the International Eucharistic Congress to invite North Korean Catholics to the event to be staged in Seoul next month.

It further decided to "seriously" consider some Catholic clergymen's plan to exchange priests and laymen between the South and North if the plan is submitted by someone that could represent all Korean Catholic circles, namely Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan, said Choe Pyong-po, spokesman of the National Unification Board. Cardinal Kim, head of the organizing committee, filed the invitation plan with the board.

Besides the Catholics, the largest Buddhist order of Chogye is moving to exchange religious men with the North.

ROK-SFRY Ministers Agree on Future Ties

SK2709052089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0511 GMT
27 Sep 89

[Text] United Nations, New York, Sept. 26 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea and Yugoslavia have agreed to develop their growing economic ties into official relations.

The agreement was reached during talks Tuesday between Korean Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung and his Yugoslavian counterpart Budimir Loncar, a Korean source said.

Under the agreement, the two countries are expected to continue government-level consultations on establishing diplomatic relations, according to the source.

It is the second Korea-Yugoslavia meeting. The first one took place at the U.N. General Assembly in September 1988.

Korea-Europe Trade Figures Tabulated

SK2609042889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
26 Sep 89 p 5

[Report entitled: "Table of trade figures for Korean-European trade 1987-89, in thousands of dollars"]

[Text]

country	export	import	balance
1987			
West Germany	2,002,256	1,799,282	202,974
U.K.	1,525,425	721,644	803,781
France	879,608	783,784	95,824
Italy	551,609	536,477	15,132
Netherlands	769,543	266,383	503,160
Belgium	251,380	220,342	31,038
Luxembourg	1,395	6,971	-5,576
Denmark	145,268	119,880	25,388
Spain	292,502	74,259	218,243

country	export	import	balance
Greece	96,739	11,663	85,076
Portugal	55,021	18,233	36,788
Ireland	25,845	54,466	-28,621
sub-total (ec)	6,677,492	4,622,380	1,983,255
Switzerland	272,586	315,293	-42,707
Austria	162,264	126,827	35,437
Norway	134,557	92,357	42,198
Finland	96,906	146,154	-49,198
Sweden	499,481	174,512	324,969
Iceland	5,301	3,099	2,202
sub-total (efta)	1,171,095	858,242	312,853
total	7,848,587	5,480,622	2,296,108
1988			
West Germany	2,367,804	2,073,988	-293,816
U.K.	1,950,900	914,502	1,036,397
France	1,069,886	1,134,852	-64,966
Italy	732,838	637,550	95,289
Netherlands	824,935	510,676	314,259
Belgium	338,760	357,992	-19,232
Luxembourg	1,710	4,520	-2,811
Denmark	252,622	138,974	113,647
Spain	395,502	149,702	245,800
Greece	103,995	18,702	85,293
Portugal	55,061	35,278	19,784
Ireland	37,744	65,214	-27,470
sub-total (ec)	3,131,757	6,041,950	2,089,805
Switzerland	454,950	365,479	89,471
Austria	222,855	103,406	119,448
Norway	177,313	99,552	77,760
Finland	135,274	146,635	-11,361
Sweden	423,512	224,441	199,072
Iceland	3,431	1,898	1,533
sub-total (efta)	1,417,335	941,411	475,924
total	9,549,092	6,983,361	2,565,729
1989 (1 - 7)			
West Germany	1,227,601	1,478,689	-251,088
U.K.	1,112,792	502,747	610,045
France	533,887	549,050	-15,163
Italy	404,187	460,984	-56,797
Netherlands	410,973	239,964	171,009
Belgium	161,941	230,662	-68,721
Luxembourg	2,373	3,461	-1,088
Denmark	77,937	63,552	14,385
Spain	236,079	80,186	155,893
Greece	56,689	21,133	191,449
Portugal	34,110	19,722	14,388
Ireland	18,941	43,466	-24,525
sub-total (ec)	4,277,508	3,693,616	583,892
Switzerland	199,122	239,866	-40,744
Austria	154,333	67,644	86,689
Norway	78,491	56,166	22,325
Finland	71,763	103,613	-31,850
Sweden	216,061	144,377	71,684
Iceland	1,023	1,692	-669
sub-total (efta)	720,793	613,358	107,435
total	4,998,301	4,306,974	691,327

Banks Fail To Meet International Standards

SA2609051789 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
26 Sep 89 p 10

[Text] Seven out of 17 Korean commercial banks failed to meet the capital adequacy guideline set by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), indicating that they are financially weak by international standards.

They include Cho Hung Bank, the Commercial Bank of Korea, the Bank of Seoul, Sinhan Bank, KorAm Bank, Taegu Bank and Kwangju Bank, according to Korea's banking regulator, the Office of Bank Supervision & Examination. [OBSE]

The capital adequacy ratio, calculated by dividing net worth (capital plus reserves) by risk weighted assets, is one of the best measures of how financially sound a bank is. The BIS, often called the central bank of the world, asked all international banks to reach a capital adequacy ratio of more than 8 percent by 1992.

Most of the seven banks are those with heavy exposure to non-performing loans and with risky assets in Korea. The average capital adequacy ratio for the 17 commercial banks was 9 percent, higher than the BIS-set ration.

At the end of last June, the average ratio was 7.7 percent for the seven Seoul-based commercial banks and 16.8 percent for the 10 regional banks. This indicates that provincial banks are more sound than Seoul-based commercial banks.

In order to raise their capital adequacy ratio, banks must reduce risky assets, increase capital, and maximize profits. The OBSE said most Korea banks will be able to meet the BIS-set ratio by the end of 1992, the target year for full implementation.

Those which fail to meet the BIS-set guideline will be restricted in handling business in international financial markets. The BIS guideline will be used as a barometer for checking the creditability of all international banks, an OBSE official said yesterday.

The OBSES added that 18 commercial banks, including the state-run Korea Exchange Bank [KEB], held 2.9 trillion won in non-performing loans, which is equivalent to 4.6 percent of their combined outstanding loans.

The seventeen commercial banks, excluding the KEB, had non-performing loans of 2.53 trillion won, comprising 5 percent of their combined outstanding loans.

The Bank of Seoul has the largest amount in non-performing loans, 585 billion won. This accounts for 7.4 percent of its outstanding loans. Two Seoul-based banks—Cho Hung and the Commercial Bank of Korea—also had non-performing loans equivalent to 6.6-6.9 percent of their outstanding loans.

Name	Capital Adequacy Ratio	(%, Mil. Won) Nonperforming Loans
Cho Hung *	6.4	537,800(6.9)
Commercial *	6.5	557,700(6.6)
Korea First	9.5	305,000(4.3)
Hanil	10.8	292,000(4.0)
Seoul *	6.9	585,000(7.4)
Sinhan *	5.8	18,600(0.4)
KorAm *	4.8	500 (-)
Average	7.7	2,296,600(5.2)
Daegu	20.9	36,200(2.5)
Pusan *	4.1	110,200(6.6)
Chungchong	17.5	4,200(0.9)
Kwangju *	6.1	30,600(5.5)
Cheju	13.8	2,800(1.7)
Kyungki	29.8	10,700(1.2)
Jeonbuk	24.9	2,700(0.6)
Kangwon	28.8	6,500(2.0)
Gyeongnam	12.5	16,900(2.1)
Chungbuk	28.8	20,100(6.2)
10 Regional Banks	16.8	240,900(3.4)
17 Commercial Banks	9.0	2,537,500(5.0)
KEB	-	368,000(3.2)
Total	-	2,905,500(4.6)

*Figures in parenthesis represent ratio of nonperforming loans against total loans.

*Banks with asterisks failed to meet the BIS-set capital adequacy ratio. (Bank of Korea)

New Guidelines for Foreign Banks Expected

SK2709023089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
27 Sep 89 p 1

[Text] Korea is expected to issue new guidelines on the entry of foreign banks under a set of market opening measures to be announced soon, according to a government source.

The Finance Ministry and the Bank of Korea will continue to welcome the entry of foreign banks into Korea but "with strings attached."

Any foreign bank wishing to open a branch in Korea must be among the top 500 international banks. Korea will also take into consideration credit ratings and principle of reciprocity, the source said.

To qualify for additional branches, the total asset of the main branch of a specific foreign bank must be "over 100 billion won; must have been in operation here for more than five years and a new regional branch must make a significant contribution to the development of regional financial markets," he added.

To join retail banking services, different criteria will be applied. A foreign bank must be one of the "top 100 international banks," and it must have at least one main branch in Seoul and one regional bank in Korea. The main branch must have been operating here for more than 10 years and the regional branch must have been in

operation for more than five years. At the same time, the total asset of the main branch must exceed 300 billion won, the source added.

As a way of enabling foreign banks in Korea to generate additional local currency funding, the government will establish a new unified call money market merging banks with short-term finance companies. It will also introduce a brokerage system and eliminate the ceiling on the size of call money and permit each foreign bank to expand the issuance of certificates of deposits (CDs)—twice the paid-in capital or 10 billion won, whichever is greater.

Policy makers said that foreign banks will find the emerging trust market a significant source of won funding in the future.

They categorically said the Korean government will maintain its principle of reducing "swap line"—a vital local currency funding source for foreign banks—but "not before alternative sources of local funds are provided to offset such swap reduction."

The Korean government will allow foreign banks to increase their capital up to 12 billion won as long as they file an application with the Finance Ministry and the Bank of Korea. But any capital increase beyond 3 billion won will be deducted from the "swap facilities," sources close to the government said.

As a new market opening measure, the government has already deregulated telegraphic transfer (T/T) selling and buying rates for foreign currencies within the limits of 0.4-0.8 percent. It also allowed foreign banks to expand their foreign exchange position—the maximum amount of foreign currencies each bank can hold. Redundant paperworks were eliminated for currency forward dealings.

Another proposal is the "consolidation of foreign bank branches as a single entity." For example, five branches of the Citibank Seoul will be treated as one entity in the future.

France, Japan Support ROK Entry to UN

SK2709032189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0310 GMT
27 Sep 89

[Text] United Nations, Sept. 26 (YONHAP)—France and Japan have declared their support for South Korea's bid to join the United Nations, either alone or together with North Korea, but North Korea is fighting to deny Seoul its long-cherished hope.

French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas and Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, in separate addresses Tuesday to the U.N. General Assembly, said they hope to see both Koreas' join the 159-nation organization.

Dumas said the French government hopes the two Koreas will be admitted to the United Nations as full members at an early date based on the principle of universality contained in the U.N. Charter.

Both South and North Korea have observer status at the world body.

Nakayama said Tokyo will welcome and support South and North Korea's simultaneous or separate admission to the body as a tentative step for unification of the Korean peninsula.

He said their participation in the U.N. would enhance the universality of the organization.

Japan is making efforts to improve relations with the communist North, keeping pace with South Korea's efforts to improve relations with communist nations, in the hope that such efforts will help create the environment for dialogue between the two Koreas, he said.

He voiced the Japanese Government's hope that the question of the Korean peninsula can be settled peacefully through direct dialogue between South and North Korea and that constructive and practical bilateral dialogue will make progress.

Austria, a neutral country, was the first nation to express support for South Korea's admission to the world body during the on-going session of the 44th U.N. General Assembly.

On Monday, Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Mock said his government supports Seoul's membership.

Meanwhile, North Korea is claiming U.N. membership would perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula and would heighten tension on the peninsula.

Pak Kil-yon, Pyongyang's permanent U.N. representative, sent letters Tuesday to security council delegates explaining North Korea's opposition.

The letter said separate admission would freeze the current division, proposing that Korea's seat be given to a single state after establishing a confederal republic.

The letter was apparently to counter a similar letter distributed by the South Sept. 5 that called for simultaneous or separate membership of the world organization.

In the letter, Seoul said Pyongyang's participation in a number of U.N. sub-organizations contradicts its stated logic.

A South Korean representative here said North Korea applied for U.N. membership in 1949, 1957 and 1958 and this testifies to Pyongyang's contradictory contention.

South Korea applied for the membership in 1949, 1951, 1955, 1957, 1961 and 1975, but was rejected by Pyongyang's allies.

Australian Asia-Pacific Forum Proposal 'Likely'

SK2609045589 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
26 Sep 89 p 8

[Text] Canberra (AFP)—Australia's proposal for an Asia-Pacific trade forum is likely to take hold, with

South-east Asia and South Korea offering to host talks in coming years, officials said here Monday.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the initiative received an encouraging boost at a recent meeting of officials from 12 countries which will be taking part in a ministerial conference here Nov. 6 and 7.

Representatives of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which first gave the idea a cautious welcome, offered to host a second ministerial meeting next year, the spokesman said. The would-be host country was not specified.

South Korea said it was willing to stage a third meeting the following year, the spokesman said. He welcomed the offers as a sign that the November talks would not be a "one-off thing."

"It is confirmation that it (the proposal) is now something which is going to continue and produce a broadly based process of cooperation," the spokesman said.

Seoul Asks IAEA To Examine North's Facilities

SK2709034189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0318 GMT
27 Sep 89

[Text] Vienna, Sept. 27 (YONHAP)—South Korea, concerned that North Korea is developing nuclear weapons, has called for the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to examine the North's nuclear facilities.

Vice Science and Technology Minister Choe Yonghwan, head of the South Korean delegation to the 33rd IAEA regular session here, met Tuesday with IAEA director-general Hans Blix to request his best efforts to get Pyongyang to sign the full-scope nuclear safety regulation, indicating several recent reports that North Korea might possess nuclear weapons.

Blix, pointing out that several countries have urged North Korea to sign the provision, said IAEA will do its best to solve the problem by next February.

IAEA obliges all members of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty to sign the nuclear safety regulation and to allow IAEA experts to inspect their atomic plants to prevent fissionable materials from being diverted to weapons use. South Korea signed the treaty in 1975 and also signed the regulation. North Korea, however, has not yet signed the safety regulation though it signed the treaty in 1985.

A U.S. official recently urged Pyongyang to abide by the safety regulation, saying the United States and the Soviet Union are gravely concerned that North Korea is developing a nuclear capability.

North Korea has denied the reports, accusing the United States of spreading groundless rumors.

Chong Kun-mo Elected IAEA Chairman

SK2609022289 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English
26 Sep 89 p 1

[Text] Vienna (REUTERS)—A row between the two Koreas that threatened to mar the start of the International Atomic Energy Agency's [IAEA] annual conference on Monday was averted when North Korea withdrew its candidature for conference chairman.

North Korea's ambassador to the IAEA, Choe Ki-chol, withdrew in favor of South Korea after the Far East group of nations were unable to choose between them in last-minute talks.

"My delegation did not expect such a complicated situation regarding the election of the president of this conference," Choe told the meeting.

Last year's president, Malaysian representative Halim Bin Ali, asked the conference to vote between the two candidates after the group, which also includes Japan and the Philippines, failed to reach a decision.

But Choe said: "We think voting should be avoided. It would undermine consensus traditions and create a precedence for the future." The majority of the IAEA's 113 member states did not want confrontation, he added.

With the North Korean withdrawal, South Korean atomic energy commissioner Chong Kun-mo became president without a vote.

Two-Way Visits Between North, South Desirable

SK2709012889 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD*
in English 27 Sep 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Inter-Korea Religious Exchange"]

[Text] The Roman Catholic Church based in Seoul is planning to invite 20 North Korean Catholics to visit the south to attend the 44th International Eucharistic Congress scheduled here in early October. The National Unification Board has deliberated the issue and decided to approve the first trip of the religious faithful in North Korea to Seoul.

It has been the standing policy of the Seoul government to promote the exchange of visitors between the two parts of the peninsula subject to proper consultation with and approval from the authorities. But thus far few such exchanges have taken place except for a handful of Red Cross representatives and related personnel.

Of late, some dissidents, including the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, have traveled to North Korea secretly in violation of the law and regulations. Many more are seeking to visit North Korea on various missions but invariably on the pretext of promoting the integration and eventual unification of the country.

Unreasonably, those groups so enthusiastic about going to North Korea, as if attracted by the Pied Piper in Pyongyang that is Kim Il-song, have not called for North Koreans to come to the South to see for themselves. The expected invitation to North Korean Catholics to visit here will be a meaningful turning point for reversing the unreasonable one-way traffic in favor of an equitable two-way affair.

The action of the Catholic Church here to invite North Koreans, requesting prior consent of the government, was practical and positive. The same procedure should rightly be adhered to by all individuals and organizations wishing to go to North Korea or to bring North Koreans here for legitimate purposes.

It was also made known yesterday that a major Buddhist order in Seoul will invite 100 North Korean Buddhists to visit the South. In either case, maximum caution and alertness should be exercised to see that those to be invited are real religious devotees even though it is most difficult to tell real ones from impersonators acting as agents of the Communist Party apparatus. This is most likely in that atheistic and regimented society.

The coming and going of religious figures might be a step forward in overcoming the barriers that divide the South and North. The exchanges must be aimed purely and solely at religious promotion with no political motives or propaganda ploys involved. North Koreans at the Catholic event here should set a good precedent conducive to broader inter-Korean exchange.

So Appears in Court, Charges Confession Forced

SK2709100989 Seoul *YONHAP* in English 0848 GMT
27 Sep 89

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 27 (YONHAP)—A lawmaker being tried on charges of spying for North Korea retracted his confession Wednesday, charging it was extracted by torture.

Rep. So Kyong-won, appearing in court for the second time, denied most of the charges filed by the prosecution regarding his unauthorized visit to North Korea in August last year.

So, who is charged under the tough National Security Law, testified that he was tortured during questioning by the agency for National Security Planning (NSP) and prosecution and that his confession was made under duress.

He said he was deprived of sleep and forced to sign statements prepared by the agency that admitted he was a North Korean spy.

He also said he was forced to take an unidentified drug for 10 days during questioning and that it caused some bleeding.

So asked the court to reveal the name of the drug, its manufacturer, who wrote the prescription and the name of the NSP agent who ordered the drug to be administered.

So further said that he was allowed to sleep only two hours a day during the interrogation.

So, a member of Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy, admits that he met North Korean Leader Kim Il-song in Pyongyang but denies the charge that he received espionage instructions from Ho Tam, chairman of North Korea's Committee for Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland.

So said he told the North Korean leader to stop sending spies to the South, to send a North Korean delegation to the Seoul Olympics, to stop broadcasting propaganda across the border and not to hand over power to his son, Kim Chong-il.

Co-defendant Pang Yang-kun, So's aide, also denied the charges filed against him and said that he had made a false confession under torture during interrogations at the NSP.

In response to questioning, So admitted visiting North Korea in August 1988 via Europe but said he never received orders from Ho to arrange a visit by Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan, South Korea's Roman Catholic primate, to Pyongyang.

So headed the Korea Catholic Farmers' Association until he joined Kim Tae-chung's party in 1988.

U.S. Guardsmen 'Haughty' During Quayle Visit

SK2209023889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
22 Sep 89 p 2

[From The "Press Pocket" column: "Overreacting Guardsmen"]

[Text] Of course, there would be no perfect security for a VIP such as U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle. Therefore, it is understandable that U.S. guardsmen would be thoroughly vigilant in and around every place Quayle visited to meet Korean leaders in the administration and the National Assembly.

However, the American guardsmen's attitude is pointed out to have been too haughty.

Even government party chairman Pak Chun-kyu and Kim Tae-chung, president of the largest opposition party, had to walk upstairs to attend a reception on Wednesday hosted by Assembly Speaker Kim Chae-sun for the U.S. vice president because the elevators in the Assembly were kept by Quayle's guardsmen from operating presumably for security reasons.

The two political leaders tried to use the elevator exclusively used by the House speaker because the others were stopped by the guardsmen. But they failed as Quayle's guardsmen deterred them from using it. Sometime after, the 42-year-old U.S. vice president arrived at the Assembly building.

The reception was held at the office of House Speaker Kim. PPD (Party for Peace and Democracy) president Kim has some difficulty walking because of an old injury in a hip joint.

Meanwhile, the three major party leaders including Kim Yong-sam of the Reunification Democratic Party "pleaded for" the continued presence of the U.S. troops in Korea, chatting with Quayle during the reception.

Choe Ho-chung, Japan's Nakayama Hold Talks

SK2509110789 Seoul YONHAP in English
0859 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 25 (YONHAP)—Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung and Taro Nakayama, his Japanese counterpart, discussed Monday the legal status of Korean nationals in Japan, the schedule for regular Seoul-Tokyo cabinet talks and Japanese support so that Koreans living in Sakhalin can visit South Korea.

The ministers, attending the 44th United Nations General Assembly in New York, agreed to postpone the Seoul-Tokyo cabinet talks scheduled for autumn because of Japan's internal affairs, the foreign ministry quoted the consular office in New York as saying.

Choe urged Japan to remedy the tenuous legal status of Koreans in Japan, and Nakayama said he will struggle for good results by 1991.

Choe explained Korea's reasons for seeking to join the United Nations, and Nakayama reaffirmed his support.

Choe called for Japan to help Koreans living in Sakhalin visit their motherland, and Nakayama said he will try to give the best support possible.

Cabinet Ministerial Meeting With Japan Canceled

SK2409043089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 24 Sep 89 p 2

[Text] The 15th Korea-Japan cabinet ministerial meeting, which has been suspended since 1987, will not be held this year as the two sides failed to agree on a meeting schedule, a Foreign Ministry official said.

He said setting a schedule which was satisfactory to both sides was extremely difficult because of the busy domestic calendars in the two countries during the coming several months.

For Tokyo, he said, the extraordinary session of the Diet, to open Sept. 28, made it difficult for its cabinet ministers to be absent at one time.

In Seoul, many cabinet members, including Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung, are to spend much time abroad during the period as they are to accompany President No Tae-u during his visit to the United States and European countries in October and November.

It was earlier reported that Seoul and Tokyo had agreed to hold the 15th Korea-Japan ministerial meeting in Seoul Oct. 27-29. Tokyo later suggested the meeting be held Oct. 28-29 but faced objections from Seoul as they are on Saturday and Sunday.

Another ministry source said, however, that Seoul and Tokyo also had conflicts on the agenda. For example, he said the Korean government insisted that the justice ministers of the two countries be included on the list of cabinet ministers to be present at the meeting to settle the issue of legal status of third-generation Koreans in Japan, while Japan opposed it.

Cambodia To Welcome ROK Reconstruction Aid

SK2609122189 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
23 Sep 89 p 5

[Text] Phnom Penh, (YONHAP)—On 22 September, a high-ranking Cambodian Foreign Ministry official said that when the Vietnamese army withdraws and peace is restored in Cambodia, the communist Cambodia will actively welcome South Korea's participation in economic construction and restoration work in Cambodia.

That day, Bo Rasi, Cambodia's vice foreign minister (woman), stated that Cambodia has no diplomatic relations with either North Korea or South Korea, but that, after establishing relations with South Korea in the domains of trade and economic cooperation, Cambodia may develop the relations between the two countries in non-economic fields. She added that she will carefully review the issue of normalizing relations with South Korea.

Seoul Asks France To Remove Trade Restrictions

SK2609104389 Seoul YONHAP in English 1240 GMT
26 Sep 89

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 26 (YONHAP)—South Korea has demanded that France remove temporary restrictions on Korea's color televisions and nine other export items, a Korean official said Tuesday.

In talks with French Foreign Trade Minister Jean-Marie Rausch here in the day, Trade-Industry Minister Han Sung-su also called on France to take a key role in easing import controls being imposed by the 12 countries of European Economic Community on South Korean export items, according to the official.

Rausch was quoted as telling Han that Korea should import more consumers goods from his country, allow French participation in building an electric railway and open wider its financial market to foreign firms.

Han also asked the French minister to import vans of the Kia Motor Co. The two ministers reached overall agreement to further expand economic and trade exchanges between Seoul and Paris.

Rausch, who arrived in Seoul Sunday to attend an opening ceremony for the European products show, left here later in the day.

Political Indoctrination Intensifies in North

SK2709025389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0241 GMT
27 Sep 89

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 27 (YONHAP)—Political indoctrination has been intensified in North Korea because of fears that the World Youth Festival in Pyongyang in July had an unwanted effect on the people, recent defectors from the North revealed Wednesday.

The doctrinaire rulers of North Korea are afraid the people were influenced by capitalism during the youth festival as a result of the many foreigners who visited the country, the three defectors said in a joint news conference. The three are Second Lieut. Kim Nam-chun, 27, Master Sgt. Kim Kwang-chun, 24, Sgt. Yi Ki-yong, 23, and Miss Yim Chong-hui, 24, a nurse [sentenced as received].

In order to purge capitalism from North Korean society, North Korean citizens are forced to attend lectures on ideology and to join ideological struggles in civilian and military organizations, they said.

In addition, the North has held intensive military exercises in preparation for an invasion of the South.

For instance, the Sixth Army Division conducted regimental offense exercises three times this year. It has also held a cross-river exercise every year since 1986 to prepare for crossing the Yimjin and Han rivers, which flow between the two Koreas, Kim Nam-chun said.

He said some North Korean Army units train in exactly the same manner as South Korean soldiers, in the same uniform and using the same rifle, the M-16.

Their mission is to create havoc behind the front in case of war, he said.

The defectors said they fled the North because they were disillusioned with the hereditary system of North Korean leader Kim Il-song and his son and heir apparent Kim Chong-il, longed for the free life of North Koreans who had defected to the South earlier and faced uncertain futures in North Korea.

Second Lieut. Kim defected Sept. 10 by swimming across the Han River with Kim Kwang-chun and nurse Yim. Yi swam to freedom Aug. 27.

Justice Minister Opposes Abolishing Security Law

SK2309004589 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
23 Sep 89 p 2

[By staff reporter Sin Hak-nim]

[Text] "What would you do if you realized that your old father had secretly visited North Korea, thus violating the National Security Law?"

This was a question thrown by a 71-year-old opposition lawmaker at Justice Minister Ho Hyong-ku during the parliamentary inspection of the ministry yesterday.

The justice minister refused to give an immediate answer after silence for a while. The minister must have grasped the real intention of the question by Rep. Hong Yong-ki of Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD].

"Certainly, it is a difficult question to answer." After a moment, Minister Ho said reluctantly, "I would persuade my father to voluntarily report his visit to the authorities."

Questions and answers between the active oldest lawyer-lawmaker and the justice minister reflected the current controversy in society over an article of the National Security Law which stipulates that anyone who withholds information of others' violation of the law faces up to five years of imprisonment under Article 10.

In that case, penalties may be lighter against relatives of the original criminal under the National Security Law when they fail to report his or her crime to the investigation authorities.

PPD president Kim Tae-chung, floor leader Kim won-ki, and a dozen others were indicted on charges of having failed to report the secret visit by Rep. So Kyong-won, a former PPD member, to North Korea last year to the authorities.

The career PPD politician asserted that the article of the National Security Law, which he claimed is against a moral code of the Confucian society, should be scrapped.

Rep. Hong argued that the controversial article of the law is fomenting a sense of distrust among citizens, even relatives.

Minister Ho said in response, "Despite that fact, it is difficult to abrogate the National Security law at this moment. If the government takes no action against the illegal visit to North Korea, we may be trapped in the North's strategy of communizing the South by force."

Rep. Hong asserted again that acts "benefitting North Korea" which is described as an enemy organization by the relevant laws, can be dealt with by the Criminal law alone.

"However, we can not effectively deal with problems stemming from the confrontation between South and North Korea with the criminal law alone," Minister Ho said in a resolute manner.

As the tough justice minister showed no sign of retreating from his position, Rep. Hong took issue with the discriminatory application of the law.

"Do you think that Mr. Chong Chu-yong should also have been punished under the National Security Law, if he had visited North Korea without approval from the government?" Rep. Hong questioned. Minister Ho said, "Yes, I think so."

Rep. Hong questioned again, "If so, do you mean that the government approval may justify violation of the National Security Law?"

"Yes," said Minister Ho. Rep. Hong asked what the legal ground is for the government's justification of an otherwise illegal act under the National Security Law.

Minister Ho referred to Article 20 of the Criminal law on justification of illegal acts. The article stipulates that "...and other acts which are not contrary to ordinary social custom shall not be punished."

The debate between the PPD lawmaker and Minister Ho is certain to be reflected in the deliberation of amendments to the National Security Law during the on-going Assembly session which closes on Dec. 18.

Timed with a conciliatory gesture toward North Korea by President No Tae-u in his July 7 declaration, even the government party submitted its own amendment to the law in a bid to soften its rigidity.

However, priest Mun Il-hwan's unauthorized visit to Pyongyang last March and other similar visits by dissidents and a student activist caused backlash from the No Tae-u government.

Due to the tough and determined position of the current administration which could be read in Minister Ho's attitude, in dealing with security-related issues, the opposition will find much trouble in realizing their goal of revising or abrogating dozens of "undemocratic" laws produced during the Fifth Republic.

Editorial Chief Yi Released on Probation

SK2609024889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
26 Sep 89 p 3

[Text] Yi Yong-hui, 61, chief editorial writer of the progressive daily HANGYORE SINMUN indicted in connection with the newspaper's planned press coverage of North Korea, was released on probation yesterday.

The Seoul District Criminal Court sentenced Yi, charged with violation of the National Security Law, to one and a half years' imprisonment and one year's suspension of civil rights with two years' stay of execution. The prosecution earlier demanded four years' imprisonment and four years' suspension of civil rights.

Judge Yi Tae-un said in a ruling that the accused acknowledged his mistakes on the press coverage and expressed his will to refrain from such acts in the future.

He also took into consideration the fact that Yi's attempt to sneak into North Korea was motivated for the press coverage and it did not materialize, the judge said.

The judge, however, made it clear that accusations against him including his attempt to secretly enter the North by himself via Canada were all proven.

About 100 people including Yi's family members, the newspaper's president and employees and college students, were present at the court and some of them clapped when his probation was announced.

PPD Lawmaker Under Probe for Embezzlement

SK2309010189 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Sep 89 p 3

[Text] Rep. Yi Kyo-sung of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], is likely to face interrogation on suspicion of embezzlement right after the parliamentary inspection of state affairs ends on Oct. 7.

Yi, a 49-year-old assemblyman elected through the proportional representation system, is suspected of misappropriating 1.21 billion won from his company's funds to "buy a ticket for the party's national constituency" last spring.

Seoul District Prosecutor Chon Ki-hung said enough evidence has been gathered to accuse him of embezzlement, but he decided to delay the probe until after the end of the Assembly's inspection session.

The postponement is to brush off possible criticism by the opposition camp that his interrogation is just another plot to "destroy the opposition parties."

Besides Rep. Pak Chae-kyu under probe for bribe-taking and influence-peddling, 10 legislators from the Party for Peace and Democracy, the Reunification Democratic Party and New Korean Republican Party have been indicted on various charges.

Through confidential inquiries since last year, prosecutors have acquired evidence supporting allegations that Rep. Yi took 1.21 billion won from his chain firms, the Hanguk Leisure Tourist and the Hanguk Leisure Development, Chon of the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office said.

Investigators have acquired documents, including a receipt for 1 billion won donated to the party and a promissory note for 210 million won. The documents were issued in the name of Rep. Cho Sung-hyong of the PPD before the April 26, 1988 parliamentary elections.

The 1.21 billion won was part of the two chain companies' funds collected through revenue from the Hanguk President Membership. This was unveiled in the prosecution questioning of three officials of the service business companies.

Yi was then seeded eighth in the PPD's national constituency list for securing a seat in the parliament.

An earlier probe, rendered on the sly, started with an anonymous letter delivered to law-enforcement authorities in June, prosecutors said.

However, an aide to the lawmaker told reporters that Yi had been already cleared of those embezzlement charges last year.

Yi was informed of an anonymous note criticizing him for the alleged mis-appropriation. But the accusation was not accepted by prosecutors as it was delivered by an unidentified figure.

Yi's aide raised strong doubts about why prosecutors had started to rekindle the once-dead charges this time again.

The parliamentary freshman, now on a mission tour to inspect the Pusan city administration, was not available for comment.

Portuguese Socialist on North-South Situation

SK2709014089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Sep 89 pp 2, 3

[Article by staff reporter Sim Yong-su: "Better Ties With Soviets Will Aid Dialogue with Pyongyang"]

[Text] South Korea's effort to build closer relations with the East-bloc countries, particularly the Soviet Union and China, will aid its endeavor to improve ties with North Korea, an influential Portuguese politician said.

Jose Lello [spelling of name as published], vice chairman of the Portuguese National Assembly's socialist parliamentary group, said the development of relations between Seoul and Moscow, in particular, will be closely related to progress in inter-Korean relations.

"The Soviet Union's attitude toward South Korea will reflect North Korea's attitude toward South Korea," Lello told THE KOREA HERALD in an interview.

Lello, a close friend of Portuguese President Mario Soares and well known in European political circles, visited Korea for four days last week at the invitation of Korean National Assembly Speaker Kim Chae-sun.

Seoul and Moscow have fast improved their relations since last year through trade and exchanges of visits by sports teams and arts troupes.

Lello is chairman of the 16-member North Atlantic Assembly's socialist group, a position which allows him to have wide contact with politicians of both West- and East-bloc countries.

As long as the wind of openness and liberal reforms blowing across the East-bloc nations continues, he said, South Korea will be able to build closer and closer relations with the countries in the area, most of which are still allies of North Korea.

"The wind will not stop because it is blowing from the bottom (of the East-bloc societies) to the top," the Portuguese lawmaker said. "I could smell it when I last visited Moscow two months ago."

He said he had talks with a lot of Soviet officials during the visit and could confirm that the Soviets are serious in their liberal reforms.

Lello praised South Korea's recently-announced unification formula as a realistic, practical approach.

"The first job (for the two sides) is to increase dialogue to overcome lack of confidence in each other," he said.

Portugal and North Korea have established full diplomatic relations but only North Korea has an embassy in the other's capital.

If South Korea continues to make practical approaches to unification, he said, North Korea will someday positively respond to the effort. "Something has to happen here. I can smell it," Lello told this paper.

On South Korean-Portuguese relations, he said, there are a lot of areas in which South Korea as a "rising economic power" and Portugal as a full member of the European Community can cooperate for mutual benefit.

South Korea may use Portugal as a platform to increase its exports to markets in Europe and Africa, particularly Portuguese-speaking nations such as Angola, Lello said.

South Korea can continue to increase its sales in Europe without paying exorbitant tariffs after a single market system goes into force in the area in January 1993, he said.

Japan and Brazil have started preparations for the day by sharply increasing joint-venture investments in Portugal, the Portuguese politician said.

During his visit to Korea, his first, Lello also had talks with Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung and Minister of National Unification Yi Hong-ku, and visited the truce village of Panmunjom.

The visit to Panmunjom was an emotional experience for him.

"I have visited the world's several most security-sensitive areas. But the tension I felt at the DMZ (demilitarized zone) was greater than that I had in any of the other places," he said.

Lello said it was painful to see a country with such a long history and cultural homogeneity remain divided for such a long time.

He left for home Sunday.

Ministry To Revise Chon Era Textbook Passages

SK2709024289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
27 Sep 89 p 3

[Text] Middle and high school textbooks glorifying the Chon Tu-hwan administration will be revised for the academic year 1992, the Education Ministry said yesterday.

To be deleted are the controversial passages that gloss over the birth of the Fifth Republic and its autocratic rule in the middle school history book and high school-course textbooks in history, social studies, national ethics and military training.

The ministry also offered guidelines to teachers in charge of those subjects to avoid the possible confusion while leading class lessons this fall semester.

According to the guidelines, teachers are recommended to teach only historical facts discussing the role of the Fifth Republic. Teachers are also forbidden to present any interpretation or introduce critical opinion on the irregularities amassed during the previous administration.

The guideline will take effect until the revisions are completed for the academic year 1992. Under a ministry regulation, the current textbooks will be used through the end of 1991.

The ministry has been under fire for alleged "distortions" about the "legitimacy" of the founding of the Chon Tu-hwan regime and a mass of irregularities perpetrated during the previous administration.

The textbook revision has emerged as one of the key issues since unionized teachers have called for democratic education reforms.

Among other issues raised by union members and other reform-minded teachers, the alleged textbook distortions have set off strong protests from the public.

In some cases, the disgraced president Chon Tu-hwan, now in domestic exile, is depicted as a "hero who saved the nation on the brink of dislocation in the wake of the great socio-political turmoil in 1980."

Union teachers, most of them dismissed for their illegal union activities, have criticized the ministry for misguiding students into accepting the legitimacy of Chon's rise to power.

Citizens Asked To Reaffirm Ethnic Integrity

SK2709015889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
27 Sep 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Ethnic Koreans' Festival"]

[Text] Koreans at home and abroad are jubilant altogether, opening the inaugural World Korean Ethnic Sports Festival yesterday, along with the annual 70th National Sports Festival.

Over 1,330 overseas Koreans from 50 countries are participating in the ethnic Koreans' games, the first of its kind to promote fraternal love and understanding between Koreans at home and abroad.

They are to vie in five days of athletic games including six traditional Korean sports events, namely ssirum (Korean-style wrestling), see-sawing, tug-of-war, kite-flying, swinging and Korean archery.

Besides the sports competition, noteworthy are folklore and artistic programs in which over 100 performers from overseas Korean communities will display their Korean heritage despite a long absence from their fatherland.

The overseas Koreans are expected to realize their ethnical integrity as Koreans by participating in the traditional Korean games and folklore festival programs.

We wholeheartedly welcome all our fellow Koreans, especially from socialist countries such as the Soviet Union and China, who have seldom been able to come here. Notable is the report that the 146-man contingent from the Soviet Union includes several professors, writers and high-echelon government officials, largely of the third generation born of Korean immigrants.

A group of 42 aged Koreans living in Sakhalin, the Soviet Union, have also flown into Seoul aboard a chartered Korean-flag carrier, KAL, to be tearfully reunited with their relatives for the first time in more than four decades. It is the first group visit by Korean residents on the Soviet island to be arranged through direct negotiations between Seoul and Moscow despite the absence of diplomatic ties.

Meanwhile, regrettably, North Korea, which was among the few countries boycotting the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games, has again snubbed our invitation to the global Korean ethnic festival.

The number of overseas participants of Korean descent in the ethnic festival is quite small in consideration of the more than five million Koreans abroad in all.

Many citizens are called upon to come out to cheer the homecoming visitors from abroad so as to reaffirm their ethnical integrity and share the sentiment of one Korean fraternity.

Foreign Agrofisheery Firms Enter ROK Market

SK2609050389 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
26 Sep 89 p 9

[Text] Famous foreign agro-fisheery businesses have advanced or plan to advance—into local markets by taking advantage of market liberalization.

Sources at the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry aid yesterday that foreign agro-fisheeries, including Cargill and Purina of the United States, Nippon Foods and Nestle of Switzerland, have invested a total of \$76 million in 63 projects in joint ventures or single investment during past five years.

The projects break down into 56 projects in food manufacturing, two in agriculture, four in the fisheries sector and one in fertilizers.

Nestle of Switzerland has established a joint venture firm in food manufacturing, Korea Nestle, with Doosan business group at a 50:50 ratio.

Purina, a U.S. animal feed maker, has also invested in 60 percent of the total equity shares in vegetable milk and health food; Nippon Foods, 50 percent of the total in frozen food; and the U.S. firm Pepsico, in snack food, holding 50 percent of the total share.

Foreign businesses which have already received permission from the government this year include the U.S. cheese maker Kraft International, the cream processor International Business of Japan, and the peanut processing firm Tajimaya Yoshida of Japan.

The others are marine food producer Kadokichi of Japan, a Japanese rice straw feed maker and the confectionery MMC of Japan.

The grain firm Cargill of the United States has submitted an application to the related ministry for 100 percent investment in processing 1,000 tons of soybean a day for edible oil.

Treatment of Chon's Imprisoned Brother Exposed

SK2309005989 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 23 Sep 89 p 2

[Excerpts] Ex-President Chon Tu-hwan's younger brother Chon Kyong-hwan, who has been serving a seven-year prison term since last year, has been treated as a "VIP inmate," an opposition lawmaker claimed yesterday.

The younger Chon has been allowed to meet relatives and friends virtually at will, regardless of prison regulations, Rep Chang Sok-hwa of the second largest opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] said.

Since Chon was jailed in March 1988 for influence-peddling and embezzlement of public funds while heading the then powerful Saemaul Movement Headquarters during the rule of his elder brother, Chang said, he has had an average of 20 meetings a month.

This is well beyond the two meetings a month allowed him as a fourth-class prisoner, Chang said, presenting as evidence the Justice Ministry's record of Chon's meetings.

The RDP lawmaker made the revelation at the National Assembly Judiciary-Legislative Affairs Committee's inspection of the ministry yesterday for the ongoing parliamentary inspection of government agencies which began Monday for a 20-day run.

Chang also claimed that Chon has been allowed to use high prison officials' rooms, instead of ordinary meeting rooms, when he met with family members and others.

The lawmaker said that Chon has as many as three meetings Aug. 19 alone while other inmates of Seoul's Yongdungpo Prison, where Chon is held, have been subject strictly to the prison regulations.

Meanwhile, at the inspection of the Seoul City government, another opposition lawmaker said that there are

suspicious points in the city's appointment of a relative of President No Tae-u, No Myong-hwan, as director of a city park in southern Seoul.

Rep. Yang Song-u of the main opposition Party for Peace and Democracy asked if the city government was pressured by anybody to appoint No Myong-hwan to head the Poramae Park office. The park was built on the former site of Navy and Air-Force Academy.

Seoul Mayor Ko Kon confirmed that No Myong-hwan was transferred to the city government in 1984 from the Kyonggi-do provincial government as a fifth-grade official, and has served since April 1986 as the Poramae Park director but he said there were no irregularities in his appointment.

At the inspection of the Navy headquarters, members of the Defense Committee dug into Daewoo Shipyard's winning of a Navy contract to import and build the nation's first submarines in 1987. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Energy and Resources Minister Yi Pong-so, replying to questions by the inspection team of the Energy-Resources Committee, said that the ministry plans to expand the supply of natural gas nationwide by 2001. It is now available only in metropolitan areas. [passage omitted]

Opposition Seeks to 'Depoliticize' Police

SK2709021189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0206 GMT
27 Sep 89

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 27 (YONHAP)—South Korea's opposition parties have drawn up a bill to depoliticize the country's 120,000-man police force.

Introducing the bill Tuesday, the chief policy-makers of the three opposition parties, which command a combined majority in the single-house National Assembly, called for creating a five-member national police commission and making the police force an independent government agency.

Under the proposal, a cabinet minister would chair the commission for a four-year term with the other members appointed by the president at the recommendation of the National Assembly.

The bill, however, sets strict limits on qualifications for commission membership. Prosecutors, police officers, military officers and members of the Agency for National Security Planning (formerly the Korea Central Intelligence Agency) could be named to the commission three years after retirement.

The commission would be overseen by the prime minister and have the police agency under its control. The head of the police agency would be appointed by the president at the recommendation of the commission, according to the opposition bill.

Korea's police force is currently under the Home Ministry.

The opposition bill also calls for creation of five-member local police commissions in major cities and provinces with local police headquarters under their control.

The head of the Seoul police headquarters would be appointed by the president at the recommendation of the national police commission and with the consent of the municipal police commission.

Police chiefs in other cities and provinces would be appointed by the chairman of the national police headquarters at the recommendation of the head of the office of police, who would have the right to appoint or dismiss other senior police officers, under the proposal.

Opposition Agrees To Limit Security Planning

SK2709022689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
27 Sep 89 p 2

[Excerpt] The three opposition parties yesterday agreed broadly to limit the function of the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) but left details for further discussion.

The Party for Peace and Democracy and the Reunification Democratic Party are seeking to reduce the NSP's function to only gathering overseas information, conducting intelligence activities against North Korea and investigating North Korea spy suspects.

The issue was brought up in a meeting of chief policy-makers of the three opposition parties but full agreement was not made due to the call by the moderate opposition New Democratic Republican Party for prudent approach in view of the consistent threat from the North.

By barring the NSP from "domestic intelligence activities," the opposition camp intended to stave off the alleged political surveillance on the political opponents.

The chief policymakers wrote unified law drafts for the political neutrality of the police, the reduction and exemption of farmers' debts and the introduction of modified medical insurance systems.

The opposition camp agreed to bring the unified draft bills to the meeting of a high-profile conference with the ruling camp slated for Oct. 12.

The chief policymakers agreed to set up a special House panel to strengthen parliamentary supervision over the NSP. [passage omitted]

Students Fire Bomb Police Station

SK2709024889 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 27 Sep 89 p 3

[Text] Suwon, Kyonggi-to—Three policemen on duty sustained burns yesterday when scores of college students attacked a police substation in Hwasong, Kyonggi-to, with firebombs.

Police said about 35 college students threw seven to eight firebombs into the Taean police substation at 3:30 a.m. and a fire erupted.

Patrolman Chong Song-ki was hospitalized with serious burns in the face and arms. The police box was also damaged, a police spokesman said.

The attackers scattered leaflets calling for the scrapping of the National Security Law before fleeing, police said.

Ministry Reports Spread of AIDS in South Korea

SK2709013289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 27 Sep 89 p 3

[Text] Thirty-six foreigners staying here were detected to have been infected with the AIDS virus since 1985, the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs announced yesterday.

A ministry report to the National Assembly said the total breaks down to 32 American soldiers, two sailors, one office worker and one individual.

U.S. military authorities informed the ministry that two AIDS victims were reported in 1985, 14 in 1986, 10 in 1987, three in 1988 and three during the period between Jan. 1 and Sept. 7 this year.

The ministry said U.S. servicemen found to have contracted the AIDS virus were ordered transferred to the home country while the Justice Ministry was asked to enforce a re-entry ban on other foreign AIDS victims.

According to the ministry, 55 Koreans have been reported to have been infected with the human immunodeficiency virus, which causes the killer disease, as of Aug. 31 this year since 1985.

One Korean AIDS victim was reported in 1985, four in 1986, nine in 1987, 22 in 1988 and 19 in 1989.

Of these, eight, including four AIDS patients died as of last Aug. 31 and a ninth left for a foreign country. Forty-six others are under surveillance by the ministry.

Twenty-three Koreans were presumed to have contracted the AIDS virus through sexual intercourse in foreign countries while 13 AIDS victims were said to have had sexual contact with foreigners in Korea.

Twelve Koreans were reported to have had sexual contact with Koreans while seven others were infected through contaminated blood items, the ministry said.

* Chongwadae Hopes To Hasten Chon's Foreign Exile

41070156 Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean
9 Aug 89 p 3

[Article by Yi To-song and Kim Chung-sik: "A Renewed Interest in Resolving Problems Left From the Fifth Republic"]

[Text] As a matter of concern, it has been reported that President No Tae-u's close associates were attempting in early July to come up with a way for former President Chon Tu-hwan to travel overseas, when the incident of Assemblyman So Kyong-won's secret entry into North Korea generated great public shock.

There was a "strange feeling" when Assemblyman Yi Hak-pong (Democratic Justice Party [DJP]), who had been arrested as a key figure in connection with irregularities of the Fifth Republic, was released on probation on 11 July, but because the idea of former President Chon's "foreign exile" is a low-key attempt to resolve the current problem of public peace by getting rid of the last vestiges of the Fifth Republic, the voices of regrets and criticisms are rising high within the government circle itself.

A high-ranking DJP official said sullenly, "Who is trying to ruin us anyway?" On the other hand, President No's close associates expressed their impatient feelings, saying, "We had hoped that former President Chon would go abroad, but he is not even moving." Thus, a vast difference has been revealed among the members of the government circle regarding the issue of eliminating the problems left from the Fifth Republic.

A high-ranking Chongwadae [Blue House] official said, "We have been asking former President Chon to take an extended overseas trip ever since the end of last year. I do not understand why this has suddenly become of such great interest to the public now." He added, "It is no use to talk to him (former President Chon) because he is holding tenaciously to his own position. But it is true that since the end of last year he has been informed by visitors to the Paektam Temple or by those who met with his close associates in Seoul of the government's plan to force him into exile."

The same official said, "Especially at a time when the problem of public peace has become serious because of the incident of Assemblyman So's secret entry into North Korea, and when public interest has turned to other issues, a movement developed to attempt to put an early end to the problem of former President Chon." He added, "However, the DJP Floor Leader Kim Yun-hwan's visit to the Paektam Temple at the end of May occurred before the incident of Assemblyman So. Therefore, I don't think there was talk at the time of a foreign exile."

Another Chongwadae official said, "We have been asking him to take refuge in a foreign country, but he is simply not listening." He grumbled, "Last July was most opportune [for leaving the country], but since former President Chon has declined to do so, I don't know what will happen next." This confirmed that [the rumor of] "former President Chon's foreign exile in July" was indeed the Chongwadae's "wish."

Apart from such an atmosphere within the Chongwadae, high-ranking DJP officials invariably appeared shocked, saying, "Where has this idea come from anyway?"

The DJP Secretary General Yi Chong-chan said, "I have even asked Floor Leader Kim Yun-hwan, who is the front for former President Chon, but he denied such facts. And former President Chon's legal representative and attorney Yi Yang-u said he did not visit the Paektam Temple in July." He reacted with outrage, saying, "Considering that this could, by mistake, lead the DJP to ruin, and bring chaos to this administration, I think it is unconscionable that such a matter was planned within the government circle itself."

Besides, Floor Leader Kim said, "Former President Chon made himself clear last year when he was leaving his residence at Yonhi-tong, saying, 'I will never seek refuge in a foreign country.' I wonder where this talk is coming from." He added, "Suppose that former President Chon left for a foreign country after being persuaded by the people in the government circle. How could it solve the problems of the Fifth Republic?"

On the other hand, an official within the government circle said, "Anyway, it is a fact that President No cannot exist without former President Chon, and President No cannot leave former President Chon at Paektam Temple forever." He added, "If President No continues to act in a disappointing way as far as former President Chon is concerned, other problems could arise within the government circle."

Reacting to the reports that the government and DJP officials have asked former President Chon to go into exile in a foreign country in order to put an end to the National Assembly's special investigation of the Kwangju incident and matters relating to eliminating the irregularities of the Fifth Republic, all of the opposition parties have launched criticisms and are demanding a full disclosure of the facts.

Spokesman of the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) Yi Sang-su issued a critical statement, saying, "The administration and the government party's request for Mr Chon's secret exile is an anti-democratic breach of faith taken to avoid the problems that have come out of the Fifth Republic and democratization, while the public interest is being focused on the current problem of public

peace." The statement said, "This is a clear demonstration of the government party's unwillingness to eliminate these problems from the Fifth Republic."

In particular, spokesman Yi pointed out the fact that during the high-level meeting between the government and opposition parties in May the DJP agreed to Mr Chon's testimony at the National Assembly. He said, "The government has taken a defiant attitude against the public interest, and it must disclose complete details of its dirty plots."

In addition, Spokesman for the Democratic Party [DP] Yi In-che recalled the fact that when a request was made at the meeting of the National Assembly's special committee for investigation of the Fifth Republic to prevent Mr and Mrs Chon from leaving the country, the administration made it clear that it "will take full responsibility if he leaves the country." He said, "If there was indeed such a request for a secret exile, the administration and the government party's shameless attempt to avoid resolving the problems left from the Fifth Republic and reform "will be confronted by the public resistance."

Concerned authorities of both PPD and DP say that such an attempt to take advantage of the current situation of public disorder for "Mr Chon's secret exile" is not only contradictory to the national sentiment but also is likely to become a significant burden for the political circles among the government and opposition parties.

Concerned authorities in both parties insisted, "Even if the No Tae-u administration succeeds in its attempt, it will have to expect a significant 'loss' in public support since the public will believe that the administration deceived them in their attempt to resolve the problems left from the Fifth Republic in return for a partial 'gain' in breaking up the forces of the Fifth Republic."

The opposition party officials say that if Mr Chon's exile becomes a reality, they might be able to use it, in the short run, to their advantage in their offensive against the government circle, but that, in the long run, the three opposition parties could politically suffer from criticisms, such as their "inability to prevent Mr Chon's exile" and a "tacit consent to Mr Chon's exile through a collusion among the four parties."

Burma

Delegation Returns From Thailand 22 Sep

*BK2309075689 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 22 Sep 89*

[Text] A Myanma [Burma] delegation led by Brigadier General Nyan Lin, member of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] and commander of the Southeast Military Command, arrived back in Yangon [Rangoon] this evening on a special Air Force plane after attending the first meeting of the Myanma-Thailand Regional Border Committee held in Chaing Mai. The delegation includes Brigadier General Maung Aye, member of the SLORC and commander of the Eastern Military Command, and 22 other members.

While in Thailand, the Myanma delegation paid a courtesy call on the commander in chief of the Royal Thai Armed Forces, General Chawalit Yongchaiyut.

The Myanma delegation was welcomed at Yangon Airport by Brigadier General Khin Nyunt, SLORC secretary-1; Brigadier General Tin U, SLORC secretary-2; Brigadier General Myo Nyunt, commander of the Rangoon Military Command; Naval Captain (Chusak Kisathira), naval attache of the Thai Embassy; and responsible military and civilian officials.

High Schools Reopen; Students Resume Studies

*BK2609021489 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 25 Sep 89*

[Excerpt] A total of 729 basic education high schools in 14 states and divisions reopened today with high school students resuming their study peacefully.

High schools in Yangon [Rangoon] Division also reopened today, and high school students attended the classes according to schedule, with parents sending their children to the schools. Teachers at the school gates warmly welcomed the students and ushered them to the classrooms. [passage omitted]

National Democratic Youth Party Deregistered

*BK2709014089 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 26 Sep 89*

["Announcement No 317" issued by the Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Elections of the Union of Myanma on 26 September, "the 12th day of the waxing moon of Tawthalin, 1351 Burmese Era"]

[Text] Subject: Deregistration of Genuine National Democratic Youth Organization as a political party.

1. The Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Elections of the Union of Myanma [Burma] announces that the Genuine National Democratic Youth Organization, which has its headquarters at No 20, Ledaunkan Main Road, Thingangyun Township,

Yangon [Rangoon] Division, was permitted registration as a political party by the commission in accordance with Article 5A of the Political Parties Registration law. This was stated in Announcement No 125, dated 11 November 1988.

2. Following a unanimous decision by the Central Executive Committee members of that party, the Central Executive Committee has requested the deregistration of the party. Hence, the Elections Commission hereby announces the deregistration of the Genuine National Democratic Youth Organization effective 26 September 1989.

By the authority vested in me.

Signed: Aye Maung, secretary.

Death Sentences for Five Involved in Beheadings

*BK2609022289 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 25 Sep 89*

[Excerpts] The No 1 Military Tribunal, which was formed to try criminals in Yangon [Rangoon] Division in accordance with Martial Law Orders Nos 1/89 and 2/89, today heard a case regarding the inhumane beheading of two men and one woman at the junction of Shwedagon Pagoda and U Wisara Roads in Dagon Township, Yangon, during last year's disturbances. The victims were falsely accused of poisoning drinking water. [passage omitted]

After hearing the case, the Military Tribunal found all five of the accused guilty as charged and sentenced them to death. [passage omitted]

Defendant Ma May Khine, alias Ma Chu, kicked the woman accused of poisoning the water and barbarously severed the woman's head.

Defendant Aye Cho used a sword to behead one of the men accused of poisoning the water.

Defendants Nan Lwin and Shwe Toe, alias Maung Maung Lin, abetted the killings and helped hang the severed heads on the signboard at the road junction.

Defendant Po Lu, alias Htay Win, abetted the murders, posed for pictures with the severed heads, tied one severed head on a bamboo pole and displayed it by marching along Bogyoke Street to the General Hospital, and also helped burn the corpses. Three other defendants—Myint Htwe, son of U Aye Maung; Po Tet, alias Than Myint, son of U Aung Khin; and Kyaw Moe, son of U Mya Aung—are still on the run. [passage omitted]

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Singapore

Pressure After SRV Troop Withdrawal Urged

*BK2609144589 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES
in English 26 Sep 89 p 26*

[Editorial: "Keep Up the Pressure"]

[Text] Because of Vietnam's duplicity in the past, Hanoi cannot be believed when it declares that at midnight tonight all its troops would be withdrawn from Cambodia. For it is in Vietnam's interests to leave some of its Khmer-speaking soldiers behind dressed in Cambodian uniforms, thus making it difficult for any international peace-keeping force to identify them. Nonetheless, the "total" Vietnamese troop withdrawal, which is supposed to be completed by today, is an occasion of historic significance. Historic because Hanoi, the conqueror of the mighty America, is itself being humbled. It is bowing to international pressure to leave Cambodia having failed, after more than 10 years and with superior weaponry and battle-hardened soldiers, to defeat and wipe out the ragged Cambodian resistance forces. And as its soldiers return to their motherland, a country as inhospitable as the one from which they are withdrawing, Hanoi is leaving behind a regime whose future is at best uncertain.

What is even more remarkable is that Vietnam is forced to pull out not because of military defeat (Vietnamese military historians, like some of their American counterparts, will probably claim that they had won all the battles), but because of international isolation engineered by the ASEAN countries in the last decade which has left the Vietnamese economy in tatters. This is the price of naked aggression, and a lesson to all would-be aggressors. Credit must go to the Cambodian nationalists for bravely resisting the Vietnamese army which has built its reputation on defeating the Japanese, the French and the Americans. But to its credit, ASEAN has given Vietnam a taste of its own medicine. What is even more satisfying is that the master at manipulating international opinion has been beaten at its own game. ASEAN has used on Vietnam the same strategy that Hanoi had employed against the United States more than 20 years ago: a combination of military attacks on the ground and diplomacy internationally to isolate the aggressor.

But all these efforts could easily come to nought—and Hanoi might in the end have the last laugh—if ASEAN and the international community are not vigilant and allow the Hanoi-installed puppet regime in Phnom Penh to consolidate its hold over the country. This can easily happen if ASEAN countries start opening up contacts with the Phnom Penh regime and Western governments resume economic aid to Vietnam even before a comprehensive political settlement is obtained. To be sure, the conflict in Cambodia does not end with the purported pull-out of Vietnamese troops. When Mr Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Phnom Penh regime, rejected the proposal to share power with the resistance leaders at last month's Paris conference, he served notice that the issue would be decided on the battlefield. Let them fight it out then.

But as the Cambodian resistance and the Phnom Penh forces prepare to slug it out, ASEAN and the international community must be guided by certain fundamentals if they are not to undermine the resistance efforts. First, there can be no ceasefire unless there is a comprehensive political settlement. Second, any Vietnamese

and Soviet call for cessation of arms supplies to the Cambodian resistance must be rejected because they have already supplied large amounts of weapons to the Phnom Penh regime. Third, Vietnam and Mr Hun Sen will start invoking the previous horrors of the Khmer Rouge to undermine Western support for the resistance. However much it abhors the Khmer Rouge, the international community must never forget that the issue is Vietnam's violation of Cambodia's national sovereignty, not human rights. Such an approach will ensure that Vietnam learns a bitter lesson from its adventure in Cambodia and that a just settlement is achieved.

Lee Kuan Yew Launches Libel Suit With Magazine

BK2609135089 Singapore *THE STRAITS TIMES*
in English 26 Sep 89 p 1

[Report by Cheng Shooong Tat]

[Excerpt] Mr Lee Kuan Yew would have preferred not to reopen old wounds with the Catholic Church by suing the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW over a 1987 article but had been forced to do so by the magazine's intransigence, the High Court heard yesterday.

This was a point stressed by Queen's Counsel John Preville, acting for the prime minister, in his opening speech at the scheduled 15-day libel trial.

He made it clear that it was the news magazine, in refusing to retract from and apologize for the 17 December 1987 article, that had chosen to "reopen old wounds" between the Government and the Church.

While he did not elaborate on what the "old wounds" were about, it was clear he was referring to what went on between the Government and Church over the arrests of 16 persons, including many church workers in May 1987 in connection with a Marxist plot.

He told Mr Justice L.P. Thean that the prime minister was anxious to "mitigate the potential harm to Church-Government relations in Singapore".

Mr Lee also wished to state that relations between the Catholic Church and the Government had "always been good".

"The difficulties with the Archbishop were in the past and are over. The government and the prime minister want to work for the continuation of good relations," said Mr Preville.

"But because the defendants have the backing of Dow Jones, one of the biggest and wealthiest of newspaper corporations in the United States, they can afford to take a hard, unyielding line and proceed with this case regardless of the costs in money."

Mr Lee is suing Mr Derek Davies, editor of the REVIEW at the time, Mr Michael Malik, who wrote the article, Review Publishing, the publisher, and the printer, Times Printers. [passage omitted]

Premier Gives Evidence in Suit

*BK2609154089 Hong Kong AFP in English 1448 GMT
26 Sep 89*

[Text] Singapore, Sept 26 (AFP)—Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew told the high court Tuesday [26 September] that he warned the former editor of the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW (FEER), Derek Davies, that legislation would be introduced to prevent the foreign press from "interfering" in Singapore's domestic politics.

Mr. Lee, who was giving his evidence-in-chief at the continued hearing of his libel suit against the Hong Kong-based weekly, said he told Mr. Davies in September 1985, that domestic debate was not for the foreign press.

The prime minister said he was giving Mr. Davies an ultimatum as he was in the process of handing over the leadership to a younger generation of politicians.

Mr. Lee said he told Mr. Davies that the foreign press should not report and comment on Singapore's domestic affairs as Singaporeans. They should report factually but "have no right under the Constitution, no right under international law" to comment on issues, he asserted.

The prime minister was testifying in his libel suit against the FEER for an article in the December 17, 1987, issue of the weekly referring to a meeting between Mr. Lee and church leaders over the arrest of 16 people said to be involved in an alleged Marxist plot against the government.

Ten of the 16 detained were active church workers.

Mr. Lee claims the article made him out to be intolerant of the Catholic Church, unfavourable to religious beliefs and out to victimise the church. It allegedly implied that he had tricked the archbishop of Singapore, Gregory Yong, into attending a press conference soon after their meeting and trapped him into accepting a confession statement by Vincent Cheng, one of those arrested.

Mr. Lee also claims the article implied that he had influenced the local media into not publishing a qualification by the archbishop about the confession statement.

In his evidence Mr. Lee said that when he fought the communists in the 1950's and 1960's the Catholic Church was one of the few organisations that supported him.

He said his government decided to uphold religious freedom when it came to power in 1959 and that policy was maintained till now.

However Mr. Lee said that he was told by the Internal Security Department [ISD] in 1986 that the CATHOLIC NEWS, the official organ of the Catholic Church here, and other Catholic publications were carrying politicised news systematically.

He said he asked Home Affairs Minister Shanmugam Jayakumar and his officials to see the archbishop over

the matter, but he was disappointed to note that the "archbishop did not bring his flock into line."

Mr. Lee added that he also brought it to the attention of Pope John Paul II during their meeting here in November 1986, saying that some church leaders were making him out to be like President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines.

The prime minister said he was informed by the ISD that the Philippines type of "do-it-yourself" revolution was becoming evident among some church members here.

He said the arrest of the 16 people, decided by the younger cabinet members, had nothing to do with the church or their work with the church. But when some priests took issue over the arrests he knew the trouble was going to widen, and he met with the archbishop and some other priests to defuse the situation.

Mr. Lee said Father Edgar D'Souza, one of the sources for the FEER article who was excluded from the church delegation, made the issue out to be one "between the government and the church not between the government and the 16."

The prime minister said when he saw an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE report announcing the meeting, "I knew then that D'Souza was at work".

Mr. Lee added that when Fr. D'Souza went to Australia and began conducting a campaign against the Singapore Government, Mr. Jayakumar decided to expose him.

(Parliament was told subsequently that Father D'Souza was having an affair with a woman and the church had failed to take action against him).

Mr. Lee claimed Fr. D'Souza was a casanova in the church. "People will know what a scoundrel he was ... whether he was a man of God or a rogue," he said.

The prime minister will continue with his evidence Wednesday.

Earlier his lawyer, John Previte, told the court the FEER had compounded its alleged libel two days before the case opened by including the subject matter of the offending article in a press release issued last Saturday to the local press and international news agencies.

He added "They have made a bad situation even worse", and called on the court to take into account the fresh libel when assessing damages.

Apart from the REVIEW itself and Mr. Davies, the defendants include the writer of the article, Michael Malik.

Cambodia

Reportage on SRV Troop Withdrawal Continues

East Europeans Say Troops Remain

BK2709011389 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
27 Sep 89 pp 1, 3

[Text] Vietnamese troops are still in Cambodia despite the official withdrawal, according to East European sources in southern Vietnam and Heng Samrin soldiers who have defected to the Khmer Rouge.

As the last Vietnamese soldiers officially crossed over the Cambodian border, East European sources in southern Vietnam told BANGKOK POST correspondent Jacques Bekaert that some Vietnamese troops were left behind in the Pailin area to help combat Khmer Rouge forces that have been attacking areas around the important gem-mining town.

The sources did not say how many Vietnamese troops have been left behind but a report earlier this week from the Chanthaburi-Trat Task force (which is responsible for border security along areas opposite Pailin) estimated there were as many as 3,000 Vietnamese soldiers in the vicinity.

The Phnom Penh regime's battle-tested 196th Division—supported by Vietnamese elements—have been defending the gem-mining town against stepped-up Khmer Rouge attacks in recent weeks.

Heng Samrin soldiers who defected to the Khmer Rouge said yesterday a "large contingent" of Vietnamese troops still remain in Cambodia, particularly in Battambang Province.

"The majority of the remaining Vietnamese troops occupy Battambang. Others are scattered in every province of Cambodia," said Jay Supol, 20, one of the 70 defectors.

The defectors, who all claimed to have been forcibly drafted by the Phnom Penh regime, are undergoing political and military training at a clandestine Khmer Rouge military base in Cambodia, some 20 km south of Aranyaprathet.

The 70 defectors, who made up half of the Heng Samrin troops stationed at Chankiri camp in Sisophon, surrendered with their Soviet-made weapons to the Khmer Rouge guerrillas who captured the base on Saturday and are currently occupying it.

Of the 70 defectors, 21 are lying ill with malaria in a field hospital.

Sue Savin, 15, the youngest of the 70 defectors, said they were all natives of Svay Rieng Province, and were forced into the Heng Samrin army about six weeks ago.

Jay Supol said his group sneaked out of the Chankiri base before the Khmer Rouge takeover. It took them

three days to reach the Khmer Rouge base near the Thai border where they surrendered.

Chankiri is about 5 km from the border.

The defectors, still wearing the khaki uniforms of the Heng Samrin army, appeared haggard.

They said they had lived in deprived conditions at Chankiri and were "happy" that the Khmer Rouge forces captured the camp.

More Heng Samrin troops were likely to defect to the resistance, they said.

Kompong Som City Bids Farewell

BK2509103789 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 23 Sep 89

[Text] According to our correspondent in Kompong Som City, on the afternoon of 22 September a delegation from the Vietnamese Volunteer Army due to be repatriated, which was led by Comrade Navy Captain Chinh Khan Kiet, commander of the 5th Region's Naval Forces, visited and cordially talked with leading cadres of the party and state authorities of Kompong Som City.

Speaking on the occasion, the comrade navy captain talked about the struggle against common enemies of both countries' Armies and people to defend their motherlands. The comrade also pointed out the rapid development of the Cambodian Armed Forces, which are now capable of defending the motherland themselves. The comrade also expressed gratitude to the party, state authorities, and people in Kompong Som City for having provided wholehearted assistance to cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army to carry out with brilliant results their proletarian, internationalist duties in Kompong Som City for the past more than 10 years.

Replying, Comrade Chum Horl, deputy secretary of the party committee and chairman of the people's committee of Kompong Som City, highly praised the proletarian, internationalist spirit of cadres and combatants of the 5th Region's Naval Forces, which have contributed to defending water and land borders and firmly building and developing Kompong Som City in every field. The comrade wished all the comrades in the 5th Region's Naval Forces a safe journey home in this last withdrawal. Comrade Chum Horl then presented an Apsara [Hindu celestial dancer] image to Comrade Navy Captain Chinh Khan Kiet as a souvenir and to express gratitude and fond sentiments for all the comrades of the 5th Region's Naval Forces.

Takeo Bids Farewell to Front 979

BK2709090889 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Summary] A ceremony was held in Takeo Province on 25 September to see off Front 979 of the SRV Army. Present at the solemn meeting were Major General Chay Sangyun, member of the party Central Committee and

commander of the 3d military region; Khim Bo, alternate member of the party Central Committee and secretary of Takeo provincial party committee; Major Generals Nguyen Dinh Chuc and Ho Van Sanh, respectively commander and deputy commander of Front 979; and about 30,000 local officials, staff, monks, and people who held in their hands placards with slogans such as "Fondest Love for Our Vietnamese Brothers," "Wishing Our Brothers the Best of Health," "Gratitude to Our Brothers Forever," and so on.

After the arrival of the high-level Cambodian and Vietnamese military and civilian officials at the grandstand and following the playing of the national anthem, Comrade Khim Bo made a speech recounting the background of Vietnamese troops withdrawals; describing the quantitative and qualitative developments of the Kampuchean People's Armed Forces thank to the unreserved assistance given by the SRV volunteer troops; expressing fondest love and most profound gratitude, on behalf of the local people from all walks of life, to the Vietnamese volunteer troops and Front 979 who, over the past 11 years, have carried out their internationalist, proletarian mission in Cambodia to save the Cambodian people from the danger of genocide committed by the Pol Pot gang and, then, have helped in the continuing national defense and construction tasks; and voicing determination to follow the heroic model set by the Vietnamese combatants to defend Cambodia's revolutionary gains and to prevent the Khmer Rouge from returning to Cambodia.

In his reply, Major General Nguyen Dinh Chuc expressed, on behalf of the SRV Army and Front 979, deep sentiments for and gratitude to the local people who, over the past 11 years, have wholeheartedly provided full multifaceted assistance and support to the Vietnamese Volunteer Army, especially Front 979, in performing its internationalist, proletarian duty in Cambodia and who organized the solemn farewell ceremony to see them off today.

Editorial Criticizes Continued Pol Pot Aid

BK2609142589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 26 Sep 89

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Every Act Attempting To Restore the Genocidal Group Is Completely Erroneous"—date not given]

[Text] Recently, at a time when the Vietnamese Volunteer Army is finishing its complete pullout from Cambodia—a gesture clearly showing the goodwill efforts of the State of Cambodia and Vietnam, as well as the three Indochinese countries—so as to quickly advance a political solution to the Cambodian problem based on the essential agreement reached at JIM [Jakarta informal meeting] as well as at the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, a number of countries—which in the past had taken part in the search for a solution to the

Cambodian problem—have instead turned to implementing erroneous policies on the Cambodian problem.

Contrary to what these countries have affirmed on respect for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination, prevention of the genocidal Pol Pot regime's return, and building Cambodia into a peaceful, independent, neutral, and nonaligned country, foreign sources have reported that at a time when the Pol Pot bandits are sending thousands of civilians from various bases in refugee camps to set up military bases, they have received large amounts of weapons, which have been brought by unmarked Chinese freighters and transported by night in unmarked trucks to the genocidal Pol Pot clique. These weapons include Chinese-made 122-mm rockets, 75-mm cannons, B-40's, 12.7-mm machine guns, AK 47's, and U.S.-made M-16's, M-14's, and M-17's.

This is an act that runs completely counter to the efforts of the three countries—Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos—and of peace- and justice-loving countries in the region and the world.

It is obvious that with efforts from only one party while the other party involved continues to carry out adventurous activities that grossly interfere in Cambodia's internal affairs and attempts to push the Cambodian situation into the disaster of a bloody war, there is certainly no way for a peaceful political solution to the Cambodian situation. All of the military aid being provided to the genocidal Pol Pot clique, which is responsible for the horrible massacre of more than 3 million Cambodians, and the barbarous, arrogant, and insolent statements of Khieu Samphan, who has openly talked about so-called preparations to launch lightning offensives once all of the Vietnamese troops are withdrawn from Cambodia, are not an incidental plan. Everyone knows the true nature of this. It is the last attempt by a number of outside influences and countries to encourage the disintegrating Pol Pot clique to commit an adventurous act to return and commit brutal, savage crimes as it did previously.

This kind of thinking is completely opposite from the all-around and firmly developing situation in the State of Cambodia, where to this day, the Pol Pot clique—considered by some to be the strong element of the so-called tripartite alliance—has not been able to launch an offensive against any areas of the people's state authorities of the State of Cambodia. This clique has not been able to even control rural, isolated areas.

In fact, the recent journey from Poipet across the Cambodian-Thai border to Bangkok by Comrade Chairman Hun Sen clearly shows the weakness of the Pol Pot clique and the tripartite alliance. In view of the above situation, outside countries involved in the Cambodian problem should reconsider their policies on the Cambodian problem. Otherwise, every attempt running counter to the aspirations for peace of the Cambodian people, as well as people in the region and the world, will be a tragedy imposed on the Cambodian people. To achieve a

reasonable political solution to the Cambodian problem after the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, first of all, the genocidal Pol Pot clique should be eliminated. Eliminating the Pol Pot clique means stopping military aid to the group, sending their ringleaders to the International Court of Justice, and stopping any possibility of them using refugees for military purposes.

Thai Delegation Arrives To Witness Pullout

BK2309075789 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0629 GMT 23 Sep 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK Sept 23—Ten members of the Thai Parliament headed by Sa-at Piyawan, deputy to the House of Representatives and member of the Thai National Party, the main party of the ruling coalition, arrived here yesterday to witness the pullout of the last units of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army from Cambodia at the invitation of the National Assembly of the State of Cambodia.

Speaking to news reporters at the Pochentong airport, Sa-at Piyawan said he believed that the pullout, which started Thursday and will be completed next week, was "genuine".

The present government led by Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan has forged a major re-orientation of Bangkok's Indochinese policy. It clearly stands for transforming the Indochinese battleground into a marketplace. Those Thai parliamentarians have come to Cambodia to observe the Vietnamese troops' total withdrawal, defying a warning from the Thai Foreign Ministry that their presence might create a misunderstanding.

Many observers from various Western and Asian countries have arrived in Phnom Penh to witness the historic event which marks a new stage in Cambodia's national development and defence.

Hun Sen Receives Bangladesh Ambassador

BK2709062589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] On the morning of 25 September, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the State of Cambodia, granted an audience to Enayetullah Khan, ambassador of Bangladesh, at Khemarin royal palace.

On the occasion, Comrade Hun Sen expressed profound thanks to the Bangladesh envoy for his presence to witness the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia and considered this gesture as part of a contribution to the search of peace and a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

Comrade Chairman Hun Sen stressed that after 27 September this year, there will be no more Vietnamese soldier left in Cambodia, and the most imperative and

urgent issue to tackle now was how to prevent the Khmer Rouge from returning to Cambodia, because that threat still persists and fighting is going on along the Cambodian-Thai border as no cease-fire agreement has been reached yet. He added that the supply of armaments to the Cambodian opposition was only to create a civil war and to prolong the suffering of the Cambodian people. In this context, the chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of Ministers urged all the countries the world over, including Bangladesh, to do their best in order to stop the flow of arms to all the warring Cambodian parties. He fully supported the Bangladesh Government's position on the principle of prohibiting the presence of foreign troops in a country, and he appealed to the United Nations to review its stance on abstaining from debating the Cambodian problem and on leaving Cambodia's UN seat vacant and to adopt a position identical to that of the Paris conference on Cambodia.

In his reply, Enayetullah Khan profoundly thanked the State of Cambodia's Government for its invitation and welcome, saying he was very happy to be able to come to observe the final withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. He pointed out that he wanted to see a cease-fire and a national reconciliation be achieved in Cambodia and highly valued the great developments in Cambodia and the well-organized withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. The diplomat held that even though the war in Cambodia was likely to drag on, the State of Cambodia's Government was fully capable of defeating the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

He was firmly confident that the bilateral relations between the two countries, Cambodia and Bangladesh, would be restored in the short future.

Hun Sen Receives Philippine Delegation

BK2609051489 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0246 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 25—Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the State of Cambodia, received here yesterday afternoon a parliamentary delegation of the Philippines led by Representative Jose Yap, chairman of the Philippines Parliament's National Defence Council.

Hun Sen informed his guests of the current situation in Cambodia and latest developments relating to the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem. He recalled that there had been two interlinked issues in the settlement of the conflict, namely the pull-out of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia simultaneously with the prevention of Pol Pot's return to power and the cessation of all foreign military aid to the Khmer warring factions and of the outside intervention in the internal affairs of Cambodia. "All Vietnamese troops will withdraw from Cambodia this week," Hun Sen said, "therefore there remains only one issue, namely the prevention of the Pol Pot regime's revival and the cessation of foreign military aid and outside intervention. It is the

duty of the Cambodian people and the world community as a whole to handle the remaining issue".

The Cambodian leader brought out the outcomes of his recent talks with Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunchavan in Bangkok in quest of a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

For his part, Rep Jose Yap expressed thanks to the government of the State of Cambodia for inviting his delegation (to witness) the Vietnamese pullout. He said he hoped to see a compromise in a political solution to the Cambodian issue so that the Cambodian people might enjoy a peaceful life soon.

Rep Jose Yap said that when back home he would do all he can to help the Filipino Government better understand the real situation in Cambodia.

Commentary Views ASEAN, Indochinese Unity

BK2709043989 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
27 Sep 89 p 8

[Commentary by Kawi Chongkittawon entitled "Major Challenges to Indochinese Solidarity"]

[Text] After the Cambodian conflict ends, the unity of the Indochinese countries will likely decrease as they move in their separate ways to capitalize on the peace and economic ties with Thailand and the West.

The same will also happen to the six ASEAN countries, whose collective efforts over the last eleven years in opposing the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia have bound them together. Now, even before the conflict is resolved, Thailand is anxious to go its own way in cashing in on business opportunities in Indochina. At the same time, other ASEAN countries, especially Singapore, view Premier Chatchai Chunchavan's peace initiatives with scepticism. They suspect that Thailand is more interested in benefiting from business opportunities than in bringing about a comprehensive political settlement.

The Cambodian conflict has prevented ASEAN and Indochina from developing friendly ties over the past decade. Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore have rallied behind Thailand—the front-line state—in demanding an end to the Vietnamese occupation. Laos and the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh regime, on the other hand, have justified the Vietnamese military presence as a guarantee against a return to power by the Khmer Rouge.

Now that the two sides, particularly Thailand and Vietnam, have agreed to cooperate in resolving the Cambodian conflict through negotiations, the Cold War-like confrontation over Cambodia is coming to an end, even though a comprehensive political settlement remains elusive.

During the final days of the Vietnamese withdrawal, rhetoric about Indochinese solidarity has been prevalent.

"Long live the special military solidarity between Cambodia and Vietnam," a banner declares in Phnom Penh.

"We thank the Vietnamese volunteer soldiers for saving the Cambodian people from the genocidal Pol Pot regime," Phnom Penh President Heng Samrin said during a ceremony Monday to bid farewell to the Vietnamese troops.

After the Vietnamese troops leave, however, the official theme in Phnom Penh is expected to change to independence, self-determination and national reconstruction for Cambodia.

Diplomats in Phnom Penh believe that it is simply a matter of time before Cambodia and Laos go their own ways, leaving Vietnam to untangle itself from a web of ideological oriented policies.

"Of course, they (Cambodian and Lao leaders) will continue to pay lip service to the need to maintain Indochinese solidarity," said one Asian diplomat, "but they know they cannot tie their future to Vietnam economically or politically."

He noted that the trend in Indochina is similar to that of Eastern Europe: toward an independent and pragmatic road of economic reform.

"What is happening in Poland and Hungary will set a good example for Cambodia and Laos to follow, or at least to learn from," the Asian diplomat added.

One uncertainty, however, is how much independence the Vietnamese leadership will tolerate in the neighbouring countries.

If Vietnam can adjust and make economic reform work at home, it will be able to benefit from economic liberalization in Cambodia and Laos. Otherwise, it will be difficult, if not impossible, for Vietnam to compete with countries such as Thailand and Singapore in exploiting business opportunities in the two countries. Vietnam lacks capital, technology and expertise to compete in the modern business world, where ideological ties or military power are becoming irrelevant.

Hanoi is thus trying to woo overseas Vietnamese back home to invest and trade in Indochina. Vietnamese from southern Vietnam have already made a strong presence in Phnom Penh markets and business circles.

For Cambodia, the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops marks a new chapter of its history. During the Vietnamese occupation, the Phnom Penh government was belittled as a puppet of Hanoi and illegitimate in the eyes of the international community. While most Cambodian officials and the Cambodians are happy about the end of the occupation, they realize that they face a daunting task of rebuilding their war-torn nation.

For the time being, they need security and they still count on military assistance from Vietnam to prevent a return of the Khmer Rouge to power.

Meanwhile, Phnom Penh will try to defend itself and establish legitimacy through its own merits, while maintaining close ties to Hanoi and Bangkok.

If the Chatchai administration's friendly policy toward Phnom Penh remains unchanged, Cambodia may soon become a prime investment ground for Thai businesses.

But the ties are developing haphazardly, mostly through private trade at the border. At the national level, Thailand's formal backing of the Cambodian resistance remains a major hindrance, and makes bilateral political friction and border clashes inevitable.

At the moment, it seems both Bangkok and Phnom Penh are going to ignore the friction and explore ways of developing bilateral trade. The Thai side is now considering opening a border town opposite Cambodia's Sisophon for cross-border trade.

However, increased border trade without political rapport is hard to sustain. Some Cambodian leaders in Phnom Penh are concerned that their friendly policies toward Thailand could backfire and hurt them politically if there is no Thai reciprocity.

The concern seems to be that if Thailand continues to benefit from its current double-standard policy of supporting the resistance while pushing for trade ties with Phnom Penh, the pro-Thai stance will be untenable. Undoubtedly, there are some in the Phnom Penh leadership who would rather see a hard-line policy toward Thailand and closer ties with Vietnam. But Cambodians who would gain from the opening up of their economy will also have a say in the future of Thai-Cambodian relations.

This is why it is wise for the Chatchai administration to encourage contact between citizens of the two countries. Supporting a tour by a large group of MPs [members of parliament] to observe the Vietnamese withdrawal in Cambodia is also a welcome sign. Phnom Penh is obviously very much in favour of cultivating a friendship with Thailand in hopes of using it to counterbalance Vietnam.

Like Cambodia, Laos is pursuing an independent path toward economic reform. So far Vientiane has moved relatively far ahead of both Phnom Penh and Hanoi because it is not hampered by a Western boycott.

Politically, Laos and Vietnam are still very close, but growing nationalism will push Laos further away. Again, Vientiane sees improving ties with Thailand as an alternative to dependency on Vietnam.

Hanoi will tolerate Cambodia and Laos moving closer to Thailand as long as these relations do not undermine Indochinese "solidarity." But how far this "solidarity" will be affected by the capitalists making inroads into the two countries is not known.

Commentary Views Pol Pot 'Retirement'

BK2709150089 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 27 Sep 89

[PRACHEACHON commentary: "Who Is Continuing the Bloodshed"—date not given]

[Text] Only a few days after the Paris International Conference on Cambodia and a few days before the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army from Cambodia, the old news about Pol Pot's retirement was heard. As before, there was talk about the resignation of the murderous clique of Nuon Chea and Ta Mok. This maneuver coincided with the 44th session of the UN General Assembly and is aimed at drawing public opinion to focus only on issues concerning individuals and to forget the organizational structure of the genocidal regime.

The Pol Pot clique still has illusions about building a Cambodia that needs Western aid, with a liberal economy and pluralism. However, the Cambodian people think that we should not make any concession—even a tiny one—to any attempt to embrace the genocidal regime. People still remember that, in principle, the Pol Pot clique does not in the least have any intention of meeting opposing Cambodian parties. This group creates obstacles and pushes everything into an impasse. Internally, the group has taken measures to gather remnant troops based in neighboring country's territory and threatened to launch an attack, swift as lightning, against Phnom Penh once all Vietnamese troops are withdrawn.

This alone makes people realize that it is this clique's nature to stubbornly insist on continuing the destruction and the massacre of the Cambodian people. What basis does this clique have? Recently, Beijing authorities expressed satisfaction at their achievements by demanding the inclusion of the Pol Pot regime in every political solution on Cambodia. China pretends that it really strives to defend the Cambodian people's lives; however, Beijing remains silent on the weapons it recently shipped to the Pol Pot group and its attempt to dissolve the Phnom Penh government through political and military means.

In the Soviet-Chinese joint statement last May and through the official announcement in the Chinese press, China stated that it will suspend its military aid to the Pol Pot group following the withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army from Cambodia and also prevent a civil war in Cambodia. However, what China said is the complete opposite of reality.

The truth is that at present the world is increasingly denouncing the genocidal regime, which is more barbarous than Hitler's Nazism during World War II. The world is turning toward the State of Cambodia. In particular, over 400 foreign correspondents and observers have come to witness the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army from Cambodia from 21 to 26 September.

Are there any more doubts? Doubts should be examined and not be used to foment war. Therefore, involved countries should honor their promises by immediately ending military aid to various Cambodian sides and ending foreign intervention. The best way for misled persons to avoid isolation and political suicide is to cut themselves off from the organizational structure of the Pol Pot regime; to end the bloodshed; and to return to live with the Cambodian people to build an independent, free, and neutral Cambodian society with social progress.

Chea Sim Presents Weapons to Kandal Militia

BK2309094589 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0605 GMT 23 Sep 89

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Sep (SPK)—“Despite the failure of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, the State of Cambodia’s Government will do everything possible to try to contribute to the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem and to end the war through negotiations.”

This was stressed by Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau of the Kampuchean People’s Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the State of Cambodia’s National Assembly, at a ceremony held last Wednesday [20 September] to arm units of militia forces in Phnum Penh and Ponhea Loe Districts of Kandal Province.

On this occasion, Chea Sim, also chairman of the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense, appreciated the remarkable all-round achievements scored by the population in these two localities, particularly in maintaining security. The establishment of these units, he said, is dictated by the new situation in which the entire Cambodian people have to assume themselves the task of defending the country.

The Cambodian leader denounced every attempt to plead in favor of the Polpotists and to return them to power in Cambodia. He also severely criticized Prince Sihanouk for joining the Pol Pot criminals and renouncing the process to find a political solution to the Cambodian conflict.

Chairman Chea Sim finally called on local cadres, combatants, and people to double their vigilance in the face of the enemy’s adventurous activities in order to firmly defend the revolutionary gains and the people’s power and security, particularly to prevent the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime after the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops.

Khmer Rouge Commander Alleges ‘Circling’ Tactic

BK2709025789 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Sep 89 p 4

[Report by Suphaphon Kanwirayothin]

[Text] Aranyaprathet—The resistance’s victory in Battambang alone would suffice to prompt a concession from Vietnam to agree to the setting up of an interim four-party government, a high-ranking Khmer Rouge field commander said yesterday.

Only when such a government is formed would the Khmer Rouge agree to a ceasefire, he said.

Speaking to the BANGKOK POST at his clandestine base inside Cambodia, the commander, who asked not to be identified, said:

“It won’t take the fall of Phnom Penh. Once the resistance manages to entirely liberate Battambang, Vietnam would agree to the formation of an interim four-party government for Cambodia.”

The commander responsible for a 3,000 strong division operating in an 300-square-kilometre area that includes Sisophon, said last week 2,000 Khmer Rouge guerrillas infiltrated Sisophon and Namsab inside Cambodia, where they confronted some 100 Vietnamese troops of the 309th Division.

He claimed his guerrillas had seized 50 artillery pieces and some 100 tons of ammunition and used them against “the enemies.”

The commander said the artillery pieces they employed to attack Pailin recently were captured from Vietnamese soldiers stationed some 7-10 km from the border.

“Hun Sen has long criticised your government for helping us fight. Thailand is helping us, at the very least to sustain our daily living. I think she will continue helping,” he said.

The commander contended that alongside the withdrawal with pomp and pageantry in Phnom Penh, at least 3,000 Vietnamese troops in Vietnamese uniform remain in the areas known as “The Big Hill” in Battambang.

Apart from these Vietnamese soldier in uniform, there are those split up into small numbers and dressed as Heng Samrin soldiers in Sisophon, Poipet, Ban Nimit and hiding in the jungles, he said.

He alleged that what Vietnam claimed to be the final pullout was, in fact, the act of “circling” Cambodia.

“Actually, they exit Phnom Penh to go to Route 2 which leads them to Takeo, Siem Reap, Battambang,” he said.

He claimed that his troops had not received a new supply of arms for two years.

“We depend in part on both the old weapons and those captured from the Vietnamese.”

More Positions Near Pailin Reported 'Liberated'

BK2709014889 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Our Cambodian national resistance forces routed and liberated 10 Vietnamese positions on the Peam Ta battlefield.

The preliminary report on the two-pronged raid launched by our Cambodian national resistance forces to sweep and destroy Vietnamese and puppet positions on Peam Ta battlefield has already been broadcast. The following is an additional and more detailed report:

1. We killed or wounded 50 Vietnamese enemy and puppet soldiers. Twenty corpses were left on the battleground. The survivors fled and were captured one after another by our Cambodian national resistance forces, and we destroyed 50 assorted firearms.
2. We seized 111 assorted assault rifles, 1 store, a Soviet-made truck, and a quantity of war materiel.
3. We liberated and occupied an outpost command, a regimental position, 3 battalion positions, and 5 company positions of the Vietnamese enemies and their puppets and set free 61 Cambodian soldiers. These Cambodian soldiers were very happy because they have been pardoned and assisted with everything.

Following the attacks and liberation of the Vietnamese and puppet positions, our Cambodian national resistance forces moved ahead to attack and destroy the enemy positions at 'O Reang Khen and Ta Sanh.

SRV Reportedly Sends 3,000 Troops to Pailin

BK2709031889 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Recently, while staging a troop withdrawal farce with fanfare and parade, the Hanoi authorities sent 3,000 Vietnamese troops to rescue their colleagues in Pailin Town which is being besieged and attacked from all directions by the Cambodian national resistance forces.

This clearly shows that the Hanoi authorities do not intend to really withdraw all their aggressor troops and forces from Cambodia.

As for the recent Vietnamese parades held in Phnom Penh, Siem Reap, and Battambang, it is just a farce to fool international public opinion.

SRV Said To Threaten To Send Troops Back

BK2309093589 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 22 Sep 89

[Unattributed short commentary: "The Vietnamese Enemy Even Threatens To Return to Cambodia When It Has Not Yet Withdrawn Its Troops From the Country"]

[Text] Nguyen Van Thai, spokesman of the SRV Defense Ministry, admitted on 19 September that it could be

possible that the resistance forces would fight for success over the Phnom Penh puppets. As such, following the withdrawal of its troops, Vietnam could send its forces back to Cambodia once again if the puppet clique was under any threat.

People still clearly recall that SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach recently reaffirmed that Vietnam would not move its troops back to Cambodia in any case. The Hanoi authorities used to vociferously claim that their puppets in Phnom Penh were now strong and self-competent, fully grasping the situation in their hands and capable of defending themselves, and that this could allow for the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces, and so on. However, why did Nguyen Van Thai give a completely contradictory statement today saying that the resistance forces could defeat its puppets and that Vietnam could possibly send its troops back to Cambodia?

The revised statement uttered by the Hanoi authorities clearly shows that Vietnam will not genuinely withdraw its troops from Cambodia. Its announcement on the military withdrawal by the end of September is simply nothing but a gross deception.

Evidently, though they have not yet withdrawn their aggressor troops from Cambodia, the Vietnamese began to threaten sending troops back to Cambodia. They uttered different lies. Some of them said that Vietnam would not return to Cambodia, while others reaffirmed that Vietnam would invade the country once again. That being the case, no one will believe the lies rendered and deceiving maneuvers conducted by the Vietnamese enemy on the troop withdrawal.

The international community can accept only a complete and genuine military withdrawal implemented within the framework of a comprehensive settlement and under the effective verification of the UN international control mechanism.

'Puppet' Troops Urged To Desert Positions

BK2709031589 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] After attacking and smashing the small, medium, and large positions of the Vietnamese enemies and their puppets which are their defense networks protecting Pailin from the north and the west, our Cambodian national resistance forces organized three columns of forces. The first column headed toward Pailin town using both infantry and artillery. It shelled Pailin town from all directions. The second column aimed at attacking the positions of the Vietnamese enemies and their puppets along Route 10 and cutting Route 10. The third column aimed at attacking the positions of the Vietnamese enemies and their puppets at Phnum Preal, Dei Sar, Anlung Reang, and Kompong M'kak and at cutting a stretch on Route 58.

After our Cambodian national resistance forces began to cut these routes to pieces, on 21 September, more than

300 Vietnamese and puppet soldiers fled from Phnum Preal, O Don Ta, and Dei Sar positions.

Some of the puppet soldiers fled to join our National Army and some others fled in disarray.

Some Vietnamese and puppet soldiers who fled to villages west of Battambang Town told our people that they could not stay in their positions any longer because the Cambodian national resistance forces launched fierce attacks there and that many Vietnamese and puppet soldiers were killed.

Dear Cambodian soldiers, the Vietnamese enemies and their puppets are disintegrating. All Cambodian soldiers at Phnum Preal, O Don Ta, Dei Sar, Anlung Reang, and Kompong M'kak positions as well as those in the western part of Cambodia should quickly desert your positions and flee to join our Cambodian national resistance forces or flee for home to be with your wives, children, parents, brothers, sisters, and relatives.

Flee at once if you want to survive because the Cambodian national resistance forces will soon attack these places. Therefore, you should immediately desert your positions and the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and flee back to your hometown or join the Cambodian national resistance forces in order to fight against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their lackeys and quickly liberate our country, thus putting an end to all miseries and suffering caused by the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors.

SRV Said Unwilling To Withdraw Troops

BK2709053789 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Station commentary: "Vietnam Has No Plan To Withdraw From Cambodia; It Only Sends More of Its Aggressor Troops to Cambodia in Order to Forever Occupy Cambodia in Line With Its Indochinese Federation Strategy"]

[Text] In a deceitful statement made in Ho Chi Minh City on 19 September, Nguyen Van Thai, Vietnamese military spokesman, boasted that the Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh are capable of defending themselves. But at another point, he said that if the puppet regime is threatened, Vietnam will send troops back to Cambodia.

What does this remark mean? It means that the Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh cannot survive without the protection of Vietnamese troops. This is why Vietnam has refused to really withdraw troops from Cambodia under a thorough and effective supervision by the United Nations and the four Cambodian factions so that it can maintain its troops and hundreds of thousands of its aggressor forces disguised as Cambodian soldiers, puppet militiamen, and Cambodian people for use in supporting and protecting its puppet regime in Phnom Penh.

Moreover, Nguyen Van Thai's above-mentioned remark is meant to prepare opinion so that Vietnam can send more troops or renew its invasion into Cambodia if and when its disguised troops and aggressor forces hiding in Cambodia are smashed and the regime that it installed in Phnom Penh falls.

Therefore, this remark by Nguyen Van Thai and the vehement refusal to accept the UN international mechanism's thorough and effective supervision on the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia made by Vietnam at the recent Paris international conference clearly shows that Vietnam does not intend to withdraw from Cambodia. On the contrary, it has only planned to send fresh troops to Cambodia in order to forever occupy Cambodia in line with its Indochinese federation strategy.

Laos

Lao-Chinese Friendship Association Established

BK2509101189 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] Vientiane, Sept 25 (KPL)—The Lao-Chinese Friendship Association has been established, according to a circular dated Sept 23, 1989 of the Secretariat of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC [Central Committee].

The association made up of 9 members is headed by Inkong Mahavong, member of the party CC, minister of agriculture and forestry. The vice president is Him-makon Manotham, vice minister of communication, transport, post and construction. Ounheuan Phounsavatt, deputy head of the social-science institute is secretary of the association.

The establishment of the Lao-Chinese Friendship Association is to further the foreign policy of cooperation, solidarity and friendship with other nations.

Education Ministry Delegation Visits SRV

BK2209134289 Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT 22 Sep 89

[Text] Vientiane, Sept 22 (KPL)—A delegation of the Lao Ministry of Education and Sports led by its Minister Saman Vi-gnaket visited Vietnam from September 15-20.

During its stay, the Lao delegation held talks with the Ministry of Secondary, Vocational and Higher Education and the Ministry of Education on the situation of general secondary, and tertiary education in the two countries, and on the strengthening of their bilateral cooperation in the time to come. The Lao delegation visited several educational institutions there, where Lao students are studying. On Sept 20, it signed a protocol on Lao's educational cooperation with Vietnam for the 1989-90 period.

The Lao delegation was cordially received there on Sept 20 afternoon by Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Returns From Visit 23 Sep

BK2609043489 *Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*
1200 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] An Education and Sports Ministry delegation led by Minister Saman Vi-gnaket returned to Vientiane on the afternoon of 23 September after ending a 9-day visit to the SRV.

During the visit, our Lao education delegation signed a protocol with the Vietnamese side on cooperation in the educational field. According to the protocol, the Vietnamese side will send some 22 educational experts and some 71 university students to Laos, and it will accept some 338 Lao students at the university level and 47 other educational cadres for higher studies and training in Vietnam. In addition, the two sides will exchange visual education resources, and educational institutes of the two countries will establish direct contacts in order to promote bilateral cooperation. All these are part of the implementation of the 5-year cooperation agreement reached by the commissions for cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation—in particular, the 2-year cooperation project in the educational field between both countries.

In addition to signing the protocol on educational cooperation for the 1989-90 period with the Vietnamese side, our Lao delegation called on Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV, and visited some educational institutes where Lao students are studying.

Order Conferred on SRV Ambassador Counselor

BK2209121289 *Vientiane KPL in English* 220930 GMT
22 Sep 89

[Text] Vientiane, Sept 22 (KPL)—Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, member of the party CC [Central Committee], acting-minister of foreign affairs, on behalf of the government of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic], on Sept 20 conferred "Itsala" Order (second class) on Nguyen Sy Hoat, minister-counselor at ambassadorial rank, Vietnamese embassy in Laos. The conferment was in conjunction with the time he is about to end his mission in the country.

Nguyen Sy Hoat is regarded as one of Vietnamese personnel who have done [a] great deal in contributing to the Lao revolutionary cause in the past decades. He is praised for having relations of friendship, special solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries.

President Receives SRV Cooperation Delegation

BK2609100889 *Vientiane KPL in English* 0857 GMT
26 Sep 89

[Text] Vientiane, Sept 26 (KPL)—Acting President of the Republic Phoumi Vongvichit received here yesterday a delegation of the Vietnam-Laos Commission for Economic, Cultural, Scientific and Technological Cooperation led by its chairman, Pham Van Khai, who is also chairman of the [SRV] State Planning Committee.

The delegation is here to take part in the 13th session of the commission focusing on bilateral cooperation held here on Sept 22.

The acting-president welcomed and hailed the delegation's visit to Laos.

Pham Van Khai informed the acting-president about the result of the meeting. He said that the delegations had exchanged views on the general situation of the two countries. He said the discussion proceeded in a friendly and frank way, aimed at further developing bilateral cooperation in economy, culture, science and technology against the background of renovation.

New Cooperation Agreement Signed

BK2709131589 *Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*
1200 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] The Lao and Vietnamese Governments reached a new agreement in Vientiane yesterday on cooperation in the economic, cultural, scientific, and technical fields. The agreement was aimed at broadening the forms of cooperation and business ties whereby business enterprises in both countries will be permitted to set up direct links with one another. This is in accordance with the agreement reached by the Political Bureaus of the party Central Committees of both countries in Vientiane last July aimed at increasing the efficiency and mutual benefits of cooperation between the two sides.

At the same time, the two sides also agreed on the details of loans and gratis aid for the 1989-90 fiscal year as well as on Laos' plan to build and to use an oil pipeline in Vietnamese territory.

Signing the agreement were, for the Lao side, Phao Bounnaphon, minister of trade and foreign economic relations and chairman of the Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation With Socialist Countries; and, on the Vietnamese side, Phan Van Khai, chairman of the State Planning Committee and chairman of the Vietnam-Laos Commission for Economic, Cultural, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation. The delegation of the Vietnam-Laos cooperation commission arrived in Laos on 21 September and returned home on 26 September.

Khmer Rouge Pailin Claim Called 'Farce'*BK2709094589 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 27 Sep 89*

[PASASON 26 September commentary: "What Is Taking Place in Cambodia During the Withdrawal of Vietnamese Troops?"]

[Text] Respected listeners: While the last batch of the Vietnamese volunteer forces is being withdrawn from Cambodia and it is expected that there will be no single Vietnamese soldier left in that country by midnight today, 26 September, the international public has endorsed and hailed this move as a constructive act and stand taken by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the State of Cambodia, which has contributed to a peaceful settlement of the Cambodian problem. Though the political settlement of the Cambodian problem has so far proved fruitless, fulfilling the agreement reached by the SRV and the State of Cambodia and seeing that the State of Cambodia has made all-round growth and development in various aspects, the SRV has unilaterally decided to withdraw its volunteer forces from Cambodia.

In the wake of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal, the opposite side has tried to improve its own morale and to change black into white. First, it began with Sihanouk, who made a declaration in Beijing, saying that the future government [of Cambodia] must be composed of the four Cambodian factions. Synchronizing Sihanouk's declaration, Son Sann simultaneously issued a statement claiming that there were Vietnamese soldiers in the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Armed Forces. Moreover, Western news sources recently reported that the Khmer Rouge troops managed to encircle the town of Pailin located [inside Cambodia] near the Cambodian-Thai border.

However, news sources from Thailand said that the town of Pailin still remained peaceful but that refugee centers near the Cambodian-Thai border, which were under the control of the various groups, were attacked by the Phnom Penh government forces, thus forcing the refugees to flee into Thai territory. In the meantime, certain personalities in the Thai Foreign Ministry said that efforts must be continued to retain the UN seat for the three Cambodian factions. Nevertheless, Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan has earnestly made efforts in trying to secure an end [to the fighting in Cambodia] after the Vietnamese troops were withdrawn from that country, with the hope that peace will be restored there. Such an initiative is commendable indeed.

Therefore, the opposite side's claim on the encirclement of the town of Pailin [by the Khmer Rouge], the chorus from Prince Sihanouk reaffirming their old stand on the settlement of the Cambodian problem, and the various reports made by Western sources to enhance the position of the three Cambodian factions are nothing new. They are only continuing the old farce repeatedly staged by them in the past, aimed at extricating the dying Khmer Rouge from a severe crisis. However, it is anticipated

that the Khmer Rouge will not be able to save themselves from being doomed because the international public calls for their punishment and exclusion from the future government of Cambodia.

Mayor Meets Thai Friendship Group President*BK2609101889 Vientiane KPL in English 0929 GMT
26 Sep 89*

[Text] Vientiane, Sep 26 (KPL)—Sisavat Keobounphan, mayor of Vientiane and chairman of the Lao-Thai Commission for Cooperation, yesterday received Mrs. Sunirat Telan, honorary president of the Lao-Thai Friendship Association, currently visiting Vientiane.

Their discussion proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and good neighbourliness characterised in the relationship between Lao-Thai people.

GATT, World Trade Seminar Held in Vientiane*BK2409132589 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 24 Sep 89*

[Text] The seminar for trade cadres held in Vientiane by the Ministry of Trade and Foreign Economic Relations in collaboration with the secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was closed on 22 September. The 5-day seminar has enabled our Lao trade cadres to learn more about the international trade system, the functions of GATT, its relations with developing countries, and other related issues.

ADB Loans Used for Road Repair, Construction*BK2609101489 Vientiane KPL in English 0930 GMT
26 Sep 89*

[Text] Vientiane, Sept 26 (KPL)—With a U.S. dollars 12 million loan from the Asian Development Bank [ADB] and a combined domestic fund of about 500 million kip, a 42-km paved road from Pakse to Paksong and a 94-km paved road from Pakse to Saravane will be constructed in the near future.

The construction cost is estimated at U.S. dollars 65,000 per kilometre.

Earlier, another ADB loan was used for the construction of an 80-km stretch of the Road No 10. Also it is expected that the same loan will be used in improving the Road No 13 from Vientiane to Luang Prabang.

People Urged To Report Counterfeit Money*BK2609143489 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 26 Sep 89*

[PASASON editorial: "Let Us Maintain a High Sense of Vigilance Toward the Acts of the Enemies Who Have Ill Intentions Against Our Nation and People"—date not given]

[Text] As everyone knows, some ill-intentioned elements both at home and abroad, who are the enemies of our nation and people, have lately printed counterfeit 500-kip bank notes and have smuggled and illegally put them into circulation in the markets of the big cities in our country. This is but one of the various sinister acts committed by bad elements residing both at home and abroad with the hope of undermining the peaceful life and happiness of our multiethnic people, of creating disturbances and chaos in our national economy, and of lessening the people's confidence in the revolutionary administration and in the new regime.

Therefore, the party committees at all levels, local administrations in all localities, and all multiethnic people must constantly maintain a high sense of vigilance so as to solemnly punish those who have committed offenses against the country's laws and to safeguard the interests of the nation and people. As good citizens of the country, our multiethnic people must cooperate with the local administrations to look out for any subversive acts of the bad elements. They should act as eyes and ears for the authorities concerned. If they find anyone carrying or using counterfeit money, they should immediately report the matter to the police, local administrations, or bank officials so that drastic action can be promptly taken against our country's political and economic saboteurs.

All cadres, soldiers, and multiethnic people are profoundly patriotic and have consistently maintained the tradition of gallantry in fighting against the enemies. Thus, in the face of the above-mentioned acts of the bad elements both at home and abroad, it is time that all of us further enhance our traditions of patriotism and gallantry and translate them into practice—by looking out for and suppressing such sinister acts of the enemies of the nation and people, so as to safeguard the property of our country and people and to stabilize the value of the kip currency.

Philippines

Gunmen Kill Two U.S. Contractors North of Clark

OW2709005389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0016 GMT
27 Sep 89

[Text] Manila, Sept. 26 KYODO—Suspected communist rebels in the Philippines killed two American civilians working at a U.S. military facility in Tarlac Province on Tuesday [26 September] shortly before U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle arrived in Manila for a brief visit, a military spokesman said.

Lt. Col. Florentino Jamorabon, spokesman for the Philippine Constabulary Command in central Luzon, said six men armed with automatic rifles "pumped bullets" into the two men in an ambush.

The attack took place at around 5 p.m. at a road junction in Capas, 95 kilometers north of Manila, he said.

The ambushers were believed to be members of the Communist New People's Army (NPA), Jamorabon said.

The victims were identified as Donald Buchner, 44, a former master sergeant of the U.S. Air Force, and William Thompson, 45, both civilian employees of Ford Aerospace Communications.

U.S. Authorities at Clark Air Base, some 20 kilometers south of Capas, said the two were U.S. Defense Department contractors working at Camp O'Donnell in Capas.

The U.S. Military's Far East Network radio-television station broadcast instructions to personnel assigned to the naval radio transmitter facility at Capas "not to report for work until further notice."

Jamorabon said the two victims were riding in a car when a truck and a passenger jeep suddenly blocked their path and six men jumped out of the vehicles and fired at them. A bystander was wounded in the leg when he was hit by a stray bullet.

It was the second attack against Americans by suspected NPA guerrillas this year. In April, U.S. Army Col. James Rowe was ambushed as he was being driven to his office at the Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group Headquarters in suburban Quezon City.

In October 1987, two U.S. Airmen and another American were killed by communist gunmen outside Clark.

Capas police chief Lt. Pepito Pimentel said his men recovered about 70 spent shells of M-14 and M-16 assault rifles from the scene of the ambush.

He said the bodies of the victims were brought to Clark, which was scheduled to be visited by Quayle on Wednesday.

Quayle will hold talks with President Corazon Aquino and other Philippine officials on bilateral issues and is expected to deliver a message from President George Bush seeking the retention of the bases after their lease expires in September 1991.

The U.S. Vice President arrived amid growing opposition to the U.S. Military bases in the Philippines.

Meanwhile, the central Luzon branch of the underground coalition National Democratic Front (NDF) issued a statement calling for the closure of the U.S. bases.

The NDF said Quayle's visit was meant to exert pressure on the Aquino Government "to remove all obstacles to an early renegotiation and force retention of the bases on the nation."

In Manila, about 200 leftist student demonstrators burned a U.S. flag and chanted "Yankees go home, bases out" as Quayle's bullet-proof limousine roared past them along a road to the airport early Tuesday evening.

The military has thrown a security blanket around the capital following reports that the League of Filipino

Students and the May One Movement will hold "lightning protest rallies" and other acts to "embarrass" the Aquino Government during Quayle's 3-day visit.

Manila is Quayle's third stop in an Asian tour that has taken him to South Korea And Japan. He will leave for Malaysia on Thursday.

Further on Ambush

HK2609154089 Hong Kong AFP in English 1531 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Manila, Sept 26 (AFP)—Two U.S. government employees were killed in an ambush near a U.S. military facility in the Philippines shortly before the arrival here Tuesday of U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle, Philippine and U.S. government sources said.

The victims, both civilian employees of the U.S. Department of Defense, were ambushed by suspected New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas at a road near Camp O'Donnell in Tarlac province north of here, said, the sources, who asked that they not be named.

The victims were not identified.

A spokesman at the U.S. Clark Air Base near here confirmed that there was "an incident at 5:00 p.m. (0900 GMT) involving two U.S. civilian employees on a road between Camp O'Donnell and Capas" town. He refused to elaborate.

The attack occurred about two hours before Mr Quayle arrived in Manila for a three-day visit which Philippine officials said could focus on the long-term future of the U.S. military bases in the Philippines.

Camp O'Donnell is one of the lesser support facilities for Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base, the two largest U.S. overseas military facilities whose lease expires in September 1991.

The attack would be the third against U.S. military and government personnel since October 1987, when NPA guerrillas murdered two U.S. servicemen in separate attacks outside Clark.

In April 1989, NPA guerrillas assassinated U.S. Army Colonel James Rowe in suburban Manila to press their campaign to end U.S. military support for the government of President Corazon Aquino.

The NPA has been fighting the Manila government for 20 years.

Presidential Guard Also Shot Dead

HK2709014989 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Gunmen killed two Americans from a U.S. communications facility in an ambush in Tarlac yesterday as visiting American Vice President Dan Quayle was told by anti-U.S. protesters in Manila to go home. The bodies of two retired U.S. Air Force men working for Foreign

Air Space at Camp O'Donnell were riddled with bullets in the attack by at least six gunmen. The bloody ambush coincided with the arrival in Manila of Vice President Quayle who was greeted by chanting demonstrators demanding the removal of U.S. military bases from the country.

Tarlac police commander Lieutenant Pepito Pimentel named the victims as William Thompson and Donald Buchner. Camp O'Donnell is a U.S. Air Force communications center and bombing range. He said they were still in their blue uniforms when they were gunned down as they were driving to the nearby city of Angeles, home of the U.S. Clark Air Base, which Quayle is scheduled to visit this afternoon.

Pimentel said the killers could be communist rebels who want the bases out of the country, but declined to say if that was the latest theory police were working on. The bodies were heavily mangled.

Hours before Quayle arrived in Manila, suspected communist gunmen killed one of President Aquino's security officers in an ambush in Pandacan. Homicide investigators identified the dead as Captain Carlos Dahilag, deputy commander of the PSG's [Presidential Security Guard] transportation maintenance company. The slain officer, who resides at the PSG bachelor officers' quarters in Malacanang, suffered gunshot wounds. Two witnesses, Rodolfo Loria and Nestor Mendiola told officer-on-case Corporal (Rodolfo Janier) that the suspects took the victim's clutch bag, believed to contain the officer's handgun.

Area on 'Red Alert': Assailants Sought

HK2709053389 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Statement by Colonel Florentino Amorabon, Central Luzon Constabulary spokesman; date and place not given—recorded; passages within slantlines are recorded in English]

[Text] /We declared red alert immediately./ This was ordered by our regional commander, General Nazareno. /He has issued an order of red alert within the area and he gave specific instruction to the provincial commander of Pampanga and that of Tarlac to make the necessary pursuit operations./

De Villa Orders Probe

HK2709093589 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] General Renato de Villa, Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] chief of staff, today ordered a thorough investigation into the killing of two U.S. civilians stationed at the U.S. Air Force Camp O'Donnell in Tarlac Province.

In his written press statement, De Villa said he has directed Brigadier General Orlando Antonio, commanding general of Northern Luzon Command or NOLCOM, to intensify the search for the attackers of William Thompson and Donald Buchner of the U.S. Air Force communications services.

According to the Armed Forces, the motive of the killing has yet to be established. It further stated that such terrorist acts will not gain any sympathy for the killers.

De Villa stressed that the incident was a clear violation of human rights and will be denounced by all peace-loving people. He added that he has already informed the president of the measures to be taken by the military in order to bring justice to the victims.

Reportage on Quayle Trip, Reaction to Visit

Demonstrators Protest Visit

HK2609112389 Quezon City Sports Radio 738
in English 1100 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] American Vice President Dan Quayle is scheduled to arrive in Manila within the hour. Ranking government officials led by Vice President Salvador Laurel and U.S. Embassy authorities are now at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport [NAIA] to welcome the American official.

Sel Baisa has added details.

[Begin Baisa recording] Meantime, scores of students from several cause-oriented groups are lined up along the airport road in protest of Quayle's visit. Quayle is arriving between 7:15 and 7:30 tonight from Japan for a 3-day visit in the country.

The visiting vice president is slated to hold a one-on-one talk with President Aquino in Malacanang tomorrow. He will hand over a personal letter from U.S. President George Bush to Mrs Aquino.

Back at the NAIA, placard-bearing demonstrators numbering no more than 300 were able to break through the security cordon. So far this afternoon, a program is being held by the demonstrators in front of the arrival lobby; this despite of what has been reported as tight security measures adopted by the military and police authorities. [end recording]

NDF Denounces Quayle Visit

HK2709044389 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 27 Sep 89 p 1

[Report by Chay Florentino, Lito Zulueta, Johanna Son and Julie Javellana]

[Excerpts] U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle arrived last night amid tight security imposed by military

authorities directed specifically against Leftists allegedly out to embarrass the Government during the visit. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the National Democratic Front [NDF]-Central Luzon issued a statement opposing Quayle's visit, saying this indicated the pressure being exerted by the U.S. to extend the stay of their bases here after 1991.

Quayle's visit, the statement said, was a "clear manifestation of U.S. intervention in the Philippines" since it was part of "U.S. pressure on the Aquino Government to remove all obstacles to an early renegotiation and force the retention of the U.S. bases in the country." [passage omitted]

Manila on 'Red Alert'

HK2609133989 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1300 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle has arrived in the country. He is scheduled to meet with top government officials, including President Aquino, Vice President Salvador Laurel, and Senate President Jovito Salonga. He is also due to hold talks with businessmen and members of the American Chamber of Commerce tomorrow. A visit to Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base is also part of his itinerary.

Meanwhile, the Capital Region Command [Capcom] has been placed on red alert as part of the security arrangements connected with Quayle's visit. According to Capcom chief General Alexander Aguirre, the move is necessary in order to ensure the security of a visiting dignitary.

Earlier, some cause-oriented groups announced plans to hold demonstrations at places where Quayle is scheduled to visit in order to protest alleged U.S. interference in Philippines domestic affairs and the continued presence of military bases in the country.

Aquino Receives Quayle at Palace

HK2709024989 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
0230 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Report by Tanny Rodriguez for the "Malacanang Info Service" program from Malacanang Palace—live in English]

[Excerpt] President Aquino today received U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle in a courtesy call at Malacanang's music room. As of the moment, the Philippine president and U.S. vice president are still holding talks. Although there is no agenda which will cover the talks between the two leaders, it is expected various areas of common interest to the two nations will be the focus of the discussion.

Vice President Dan Quayle arrived last night at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport with his wife Marilyn and other U.S. Government officials. He was

met by Vice President Salvador Laurel, Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez, acting Foreign Affairs Secretary Manuel Yan and U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt.

At 7:30 p.m., the U.S. Vice President and his party will be guests at a dinner hosted by President Aquino in Malacanang.

After his meeting with the president, U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle will meet with top Congress officials and proceed to the two primary U.S. military facilities in the country, Subic Naval Base and Clark Air Base, for a familiarization tour. He leaves Manila tomorrow for Washington which completes his Asian tour. [passage omitted]

Agreement To Renegotiate Bases With U.S. Announced

HK2709084189 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Report by Mobile 21 reporter Rey Arquiza on statements by Acting Foreign Affairs Secretary Manuel Yan; date and place not given—recorded]

The Philippines and the United States have agreed to renegotiate the U.S. military bases agreement in the country. Acting Foreign Affairs Secretary Manuel Yan said that the Department of Foreign Affairs [DFA] is now drafting the agenda for the talks, which could possibly be held in Manila soon after President Aquino's visit to the United States. Yan added that President George Bush has agreed to hold talks on the bases in December. He said that the DFA will reactivate the Philippines bases panel to prepare technical issues to be discussed during the talks, adding that Ambassador Leonides Caday, who is an expert negotiator on the U.S. bases, had been recalled from his assignment as consul general in Los Angeles to head the panel.

The agreement between the two countries to start talks on the controversial bases issue was announced after President Aquino received a letter from President Bush stating his willingness to hold bases talks in December.

Senators Comment on Bush Letter to Aquino

HK2709092589 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] The U.S. Government would like the Philippines to take into account the security of the Asia-Pacific region as well as the country's economy when deciding on the future of the U.S. military bases in the Philippines. This was reported by Senate President Jovito Salonga after his meeting with U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle at noon today.

Salonga said that he did not expect Quayle to announce any important U.S. policy decision in his luncheon meeting with 13 senators, adding that the U.S. vice president is visiting the country as a messenger of U.S. President George Bush.

Bush sent a letter to President Corazon Aquino formally asking that talks on the U.S. military bases be initiated in December.

Salonga said that whatever the outcome of the negotiations, the U.S. Government should not ignore a Philippine constitutional provision which rules that the military bases treaty should expire 16 September 1991.

On Bush's request for the opening of talks on the bases agreement, Senator Juan Ponce Enrile has this to say:

[Begin Enrile recording in English] The moment you open up discussions, it is suggested that your line is predisposed to extend the military bases agreement. And that is asking for...[changes thought] You made an informal suggestion for the talks to start. [end recording]

Meanwhile, anti-U.S. bases Senator Wigberto Tanada has this to say:

[Begin Tanada recording] My position on this issue is: As I have stated on a previous occasion, President Aquino should inform the Americans that according to the Constitution, this military bases treaty will expire on 16 September 1991. As for Bush's request for talks to start in December, well, I agree with this, but what should be discussed at the talks is how to ensure the orderly phaseout of the bases come 16 September 1991. [end recording]

Senators, Officials Comment on U.S. Bases

Laurel Proposes 5-10 Year Phaseout

HK2509095389 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] Vice President Salvador H. Laurel proposed that the government should give the United States a 5- to 10-year period to pull its military bases out of the country. Laurel announced this in a news conference after returning from Tokyo, Japan, where he attended a meeting of the International Democratic Union. Top government leaders, including British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle, were also present at the meeting. Laurel stressed that his proposal for a 5- to 10-year phaseout period would give the Philippines time to modernize its Armed Forces, and enable it to defend the country from external threats. Laurel believes that the Senate must ratify a new treaty before a plebiscite could be called to determine the future of the U.S. bases in the country.

Senate To Reject Bases Polls

HK2209030189 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
GLOBE in English 22 Sep 89 p 6

[Text] The Senate will reject any bill that calls for the holding of a plebiscite on the future of the U.S. military bases here prior to the drafting of a new bases treaty. Senate President Jovito Salonga said the other day.

If such a plebiscite were held and the Filipino people voted for the retention of the U.S. bases, then the government's bargaining power in negotiations with the Americans would be weakened, Salonga said in an open forum after the speeches of congressional leaders at the Manila Overseas Press Club's Congress Night on Wednesday [20 September].

Salonga was reacting to a proposal of Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr., one of the speakers, that the proper way to settle the bases issue is to hold a plebiscite before a new bases treaty is drafted.

Mitra said the proposed plebiscite would determine once and for all the "sentiments" of the Filipinos on the issue.

The other day, Dr Felipe B. Miranda of the Social Weather Stations, said latest surveys showed that the pro-bases sentiment in the Philippines was waning.

Also rejecting Mitra's proposal, Senate Minority Leader Juan Ponce Enrile said that he would question the holding of such a plebiscite in court because it would be "unconstitutional". He cited a constitutional provision banning all foreign military bases in the Philippines by 1991.

The 1987 Constitution allows a foreign military base here only on the condition that a new treaty is drafted and ratified by the Senate, Enrile said.

The plebiscite, he added, can only be held if Congress decides to call for one after the Senate ratifies the new bases treaty and not prior to the drafting of a new bases treaty.

For his part, Salonga also said that the details of the proposed plebiscite remain unclear. "What are the (questions) to be asked? What if the people said yes? We would be losing our bargaining leverage," he said.

"Any law that would authorize a plebiscite stands no chance of ever being passed in the Senate. This is the prevailing mood in the chamber," Salonga said.

But Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos, who was in the audience, stood up to support Mitra's proposal, saying it was a "practical proposal that should be given very, very serious thought by the legislators."

While saying that "the bases must go," Ramos urged Congress and the administration to look for a "reasonable harmonious method of removing the bases, not abrupt because this will only increase the problems."

Meanwhile, the Labor Advisory and consultative Council called on Mrs. Aquino to rule out any form of renegotiation of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement when U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle arrives next week.

Senator Reacts to Bases Proposal

HK2709052589 Baguio City Mountain Province
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Over at the Senate, Senate President Jovito Salonga yesterday expressed fears that President Aquino may circumvent the constitutional provision on the ratification of a new R.P. [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. treaty on the American military bases in the country by consulting a citizen's assembly. Salonga reacted strongly to President Aquino's pronouncement the other day when she lent support to House Speaker Ramon Mitra's proposal.

[Begin Salonga recording] It reminds me of what the previous president did. He held loose consultations with the citizen's assemblies in order to circumvent the provision of the 1939 constitution on ratification of the proposed constitution. [end recording]

Mitra Berated for Referendum Plan

HK2709031389 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Different sectors of the House of Representatives criticized Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr for proposing the holding of a referendum on the U.S. military bases here even before the future of the bases can be discussed in formal negotiations. Mitra then asked the committee last night to defer discussion on his proposal to avoid what he said the presumption by some people that they are playing up to U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle who arrived last night for an official visit.

For his part, Senator Neptali Gonzales, who replaced Mitra recently as LDP [Struggle of Philippine Democrats] president, said he has no objection to the speaker's proposal to get a feel of the public pulse since the proposal's outcome will not be binding on the Senate. However, he said that the referendum would preempt the position of President Aquino of keeping her options open until the right time, and weaken her leverage on the future of Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base.

Senate Finance Committee Chairman Senator Neptali Gonzalez expressed opposition to the move of the House of Representatives led by Speaker Ramon Mitra to submit to the people through a referendum the issue of the U.S. bases in the country before a Senate decision on the matter. Gonzales branded such a proposal as naive considering clear provisions in the Constitution of playing the matter before the U.S. bases can be dealt with. Gonzales maintained that a referendum is only possible after passing through the Senate. Gonzales, head of the ruling LDP, emphasized that whatever the outcome of the talks on the U.S. bases, the people can still express their final decision through the plebiscite only after it has been decided upon by the Senate.

[Begin Gonzales recording] I feel that for an intelligent decision on the part of the people, the people must already be aware of the terms and conditions of the

continuation of the bases. Because some people may actually want... [changes thought] may really do not want the bases in the Philippines, but they still may decide to vote if they find the terms and conditions satisfactory or acceptable. Some people, on the other hand, who may be for the bases, may vote otherwise if they find the terms and conditions unnecessary. [end recording]

Labor Council for Bases' End

HK2709053989 *Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog*
0400 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Report by Tony Valencia]

[Text] The LACC said they support the constitutional mandate on the termination of the U.S. military bases agreement [MBA]. The 1987 Constitution states that the military bases agreement ends in 1991 and after this time, foreign military bases, forces, and facilities will no longer be allowed to stay on Philippine territory unless a new treaty is approved by the Senate. According to the LACC, the issues of survival, social cause, and sovereignty are more important than the economic and strategic benefits the Philippines would gain from the MBA. The LACC appealed to the Aquino government to carry out a speedy move that would uphold this constitutional provision by issuing a termination notice to the U.S. Government.

Police Arrest Over 100 Anti-Bases Demonstrators

HK2709111789 *Quezon City GMA 7 Radio Television Arts Network in Tagalog* 1030 GMT 27 Sep 89

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] The police today arrested more than a hundred anti-bases demonstrators who have been holding a series of rallies today. Among those arrested were Nicanor Elman, 1 May Movement National Executive Committee member, and Youth for Democracy and Nationalism Chairman Noel Medina. The Western Police District antiriot police dispersed thousands of demonstrators who gathered today at the Liwasang Bonifacio.

According to 1 May Movement Chairman Crispin Beltran, their protest rally will go on until U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle leaves the country.

Meanwhile, more than 500 people held a rally in front of the Clark Air Base in Angeles City. The demonstrators tried to go near the gates of Clark but were stopped and chased away by Capital Command security forces.

Editorial Urges More Discussion on Referendum

HK2709044789 *Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English* 27 Sep 89 p 4

[Editorial: "More Discussion Needed on Ratification Issue"]

[Text] Is it just anti-American paranoia, or is there really a link between the visit of U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle and sly moves in the House of Representatives to have a bill passed calling for a referendum on a possible RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. bases treaty in 1991?

House sources say a bill requiring a national referendum on a possible new bases treaty after it is signed by both U.S. and RP panels but before the treaty is submitted to the Senate for concurrence, will be passed today. Other sources allege that the House move has the backing of Malacanang, with the President saying publicly that she favors consulting the people first before submitting a new treaty to the Senate.

Expectedly, senators have risen in umbrage over the plan, saying it violates the Constitution and calling the idea "stupid." As Sen. Neptali Gonzales, the new president of the pro-administration Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino, points out, the referendum would "weaken" the Senate position and "might impair whatever leverage we will need in deciding on the issue."

The Constitution says that after the expiration in 1991 of the current RP-U.S. Military Bases Agreement, "foreign military bases, troops or facilities shall not be allowed in the Philippines except under a treaty duly concurred in by the Senate and, when the Congress so requires, ratified by a majority of the votes cast by the people in a national referendum held for that purpose..."

Before the possibility of a referendum before Senate ratification was floated, Section 25 of the Transitory Provisions had been generally interpreted to mean that any new foreign bases treaty would require Senate concurrence first before a referendum—if Congress so desires—is held. In our discussions of this and related questions, for instance, we in the INQUIRER have taken for granted that this is the sequence of the treaty ratification process laid out in the Constitution.

Should the question be tossed to the Supreme Court for a final ruling? It may not come to that since our officials, the politicians that they are, are sure to come up with the answer in their own way in their own time. After all, the question is thickly varnished with political color.

But still, we would caution our legislators against rushing to a confrontation over the ratification requirement. After all, the question was first brought up only last week. The nuances brought to light just now have not been fully discussed and understood by all concerned parties, including the public. Let us discuss it some more.

What's the rush? Unless...our conspiratorial minds are on track, and someone simply wants to give Mr Quayle a nice going-away present to take with him to Mr Bush who will show his appreciation come November in Washington.

The timing stinks.

Platt Apologizes to Aquino on Gun Smuggling Case

HK2709021789 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt apologized to President Aquino for a document that wrongly linked her to the alleged smuggling of guns from the United States. Platt told reporters he promised Mrs Aquino the U.S. Government will be more careful next time before releasing any papers mentioning her name. An agency of the U.S. Treasury Department, in a report on the importation of 314 guns seized earlier this month at the NAIA [Ninoy Aquino International Airport], said it was told by a California gun dealer that some of the firearms were bought on the president's alleged authority. President Aquino denied involvement and said the name Aquino that appeared in the purchase document was a forged signature of a U.S. based Philippine military attache with that name. She publicly expressed displeasure at her name being taken too lightly by U.S. officials.

Ban on Official Travel to China Lifted

HK2309041689 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 23 Sep 89

[Text] Government officials may now travel to China after a travel ban imposed earlier as a protest to the massacre of Tiananmen Square demonstrators was lifted. Acting Foreign Affairs Secretary Manuel Yan said the move was taken in order to normalize relations between the Philippines and China. He added that the Philippine Airlines will also resume its regular flights to China.

Libya Denies Report on Aid to MNLF

HK2709025789 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Libyan Ambassador to the Philippines Salim Aden vehemently denied reports that 20 Libyan nationals have slipped into the Philippines to test the capabilities of the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] in armed confrontations. Military intelligence reports reaching Army Chief Major General Manuel Cacanando earlier pointed to Libyan nationals, backers of the Nur Misuari led MNLF, testing the Muslim rebels' capabilities in time for the November 19 plebiscite on the organic act for Muslim Mindanao. Aden said the Libyan Government has assured Senators Aquilino Pimentel Jr and Santanina Rasul, who visited Libya early this month, that Libya has nothing to do with the Mindanao conflict. Cacanando ordered the arrest of the 20 Libya nationals once the military reports are confirmed. [sentence as heard]

Sabah-based Rebels 'Setting Up' Mindanao Bases

HK2709045389 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 27 Sep 89 p 6

[Report by staff member Manny Mogato]

[Text] Some Sabah-based separatist guerrilla leaders have been returning to Mindanao to establish guerrilla bases, a military intelligence report said.

At least two Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) field commanders belonging to the dominant Nur Misuri faction have sneaked back from Sabah, the report said.

The reported MNLF movements started after a high level conference among MNLF central committee members in Pakistan last Sept. 15.

The MNLF leaders discussed their plan to oppose the organic act in the South and other tactical actions.

The conference, held near the headquarters of the World Muslim League, also aimed at drumming up support for the movement.

An intelligence report prepared by the Naval Intelligence and Security Forces (NISF) revealed some "movements from Sabah to Mindanao and Palawan" over the past few days.

The information, however, has yet to be confirmed.

The military maintained that any "unauthorized" movements of MNLF forces in the south is considered to be a "gross violation of the existing local ceasefire" and an offensive action.

For instance, the head of the MNLF's Palawan Revolutionary Committee Andal Sumandal accompanied by 40 heavily-armed followers, has reportedly slipped back last Sept. 3 at Sitio Batobato in Barangay Canipaan, Rizal, southern Palawan.

Another field commander, Khalid Muhammad, and his 20 armed followers were also monitored to be setting-up a new camp near the Malitub river in Bataraza, also in southern Palawan.

Earlier, Muslim Sema, a ranking MNLF leader left Jamplicas, Sabah to return to his base in Cotabato. Sema reportedly brought with him rifles and ammunition issued by MNLF intelligence officer Ahlul Anni.

Meanwhile, three Jolo-based MNLF leaders were seen slipping into Sabah last Sept. 4 to meet other MNLF leaders in preparation for a high-level meeting in Pakistan.

Those monitored to have left for Sabah were Aidani Sabdani, the MNLF vice-chairman for political affairs; Ustadz Garama Aripin, the zone I chairman of the Jolo Revolutionary Committee; and Abdul Maman, the chairman of the Panamao municipal MNLF committee also in Sulu.

Earlier, the marine commander in Mindanao, Brig. Gen. Braulio Balbas, confirmed the movements of MNLF forces in the south.

In an interview with reporters, Balbas said, "the lateral movement of MNLF forces was only a ploy to show the

people that they have forces to launch armed operations against government installations and troops."

Military authorities in Manila have also assured that they can prevent and thwart threats posed by the MNLF and other armed groups in the South.

The Army alone has 37 infantry battalions in the two Muslim-dominated regions. About a dozen other Army support units like the Rangers, the artillery and light armored units were deployed in the region ready to hit specific targets.

In the Sulu and Tawi-tawi archipelago, two Marine brigades made up of six landing team battalions were also scattered in strategic locations. The Marines are supported by Naval ships armed with big guns and rockets.

"We have enough troops on the ground," Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Renato S. can easily transport fresh troops from Luzon and the Visayas in case of an emergency situation.

Ramos Assures Aquino's Safety in Mindanao

HK2709044589 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 27 Sep 89 p 6

[Report by staff writer David Jude Sta. Ana]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos said yesterday that it would be safe for President Aquino to go to Mindanao to lead the information campaign for the November 19 plebiscite on the Organic Act on Autonomy for Muslim Mindanao.

Ramos also said that Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] Chairman Nur Misuari will be allowed to campaign for the rejection of the measure provided he fulfills the requirements of the Commission on Elections and the Department of National Defense.

Mrs. Aquino earlier said that she will go to Mindanao to urge the people to participate in the plebiscite. The Chief Executive stressed that she will not campaign for a "yes" vote but will merely inform the people about the features of the autonomy law and ask them to decide for themselves.

Ramos said that all groups, including the MNLF, are free to conduct their own information campaign on the autonomy law "but there are certain steps to be taken," including registration with the Comelec and accreditation as information group for the plebiscite before the defense department issues them safe-conduct.

Meanwhile, Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez said President Aquino's active endorsement for a peaceful conduct of the plebiscite will effectively thwart the MNLF's combative position.

Ordonez, said that a large voter turnout would mean a repudiation of the stance of [Nur] Misuari.

Misuari has been quoted as saying that the MNLF and other secessionist forces will disrupt the plebiscite.

The plebiscite, which will be held in the 13 provinces and nine cities in the proposed autonomous region, will determine whether people of Mindanao are for or against the autonomy law.

Ramos said he does not know whether the MNLF and other secessionist groups have applied for accreditation with the Comelec and for safe-conduct.

"But certain factions of the MNLF, like the MNLF-Reformist Group represented by Macapanton Abbas, have already met with us and the Comelec," he added.

Military Confirms Arrival of 9 MNLF Commanders

HK2709030789 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] The military confirmed the arrival in the southern Philippines of nine exiled Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] commanders from secret rebel training bases in Sabah, Malaysia. According to Camp Aguinaldo sources, three of the nine MNLF field commanders have set up bases in Palawan and the rest in different parts of Muslim Mindanao. The heightened movement of MNLF forces was apparently in preparation for full-scale hostilities to forestall the holding of the November 19 plebiscite on the organic act for the Mindanao autonomous region. The MNLF opposes the organic act which it claims violates the Tripoli Agreement.

Military To Give Misuari Safe Conduct

HK2609020589 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] The military is allowing exiled leader of the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] Nur Misuari to enter the country through safe conduct pass.

Last week, leaders in Mindanao had told Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos that Misuari should be allowed to return to the country and openly campaign for or against the organic act if only to stem a buildup in hostilities between the separatist MNLF forces and military and civilian personnel.

Close to 20 people, some of them soldiers, were killed in two alleged MNLF attacks last week in Maguindanao. The killings came after confirmed reports of MNLF arms landings in parts of Mindanao.

But the Commission on Elections ruled out any postponement in the scheduled November 19 plebiscite for the autonomous region, saying reports of disturbances were not enough to warrant it.

Rightist Role Ruled Out in Bombings

HK2609141789 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1300 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Capital Region Command [Capcom] chief General Alexander Aguirre ruled out any possible links between the recent spate of bombings and ultra-rightist groups. He also dismissed speculation that emergency measures will be implemented as a result of the bombing incidents.

Metro Manila was rocked by four cases of grenade blasts over the last few days. However, the military stressed that the situation was under control.

[Begin Aguirre recording in English] Who says that the military cannot cope with the situation? Do you not recall the situation in the crisis period of 1986 and 1987 and there were so many organized threats against the stability of the government? Did we not cope with the situation and even prevailed over this? This is an ordinary thing. We have no evidence that they are linked.

[Reporter] We have two other bombing incidents.

[Aguirre] There was this pillbox [homemade bomb] throwing among fraternity warring factions in Mapua Institute of Technology and the other one this morning in Adamson University. But these are localized quarrels. [end recording]

Aquino 5-Point Health Strategy at Meeting

HK1909054189 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
0118 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Speech by Corazon Cojuangco Aquino at the opening of the 40th Session of the World Health Organization's Regional Committee for the Western Pacific in Malacanang's Ceremonial Hall—live in English]

[Text] (Tengkirán Datu Yassir Monim). Dr Nakajima, Dr Han, Secretary Bengzon, delegates to the 40th session of the World Health Organization Regional Committee for the Western Pacific, your excellencies of the diplomatic corps, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen.

I am very glad to welcome you to the Philippines. Our country takes pride in hosting this 40th Session of the Western Pacific Regional Committee. I sincerely hope your stay with us will be enjoyable and productive.

Disease and death are the world's common denominators. All countries bear a common concern for every person's wellbeing, regardless of color, race, or political creed. And for neighbors and friends like us, this unity runs deeper. That the Western Pacific regional committee has lasted for 40 years attests to this strong bond.

Our countries' association with the World Health Organization has resulted in tremendous progress in international health. Together we have achieved a reduction in morbidity and mortality, the successful conquest of

many diseases, an increase in life expectancies, and an overall enhancement in the quality of each person's life.

The Philippines, like many of the countries represented here today, has partaken of this progress in health. We have realized the benefits of effective interventions to control diseases. Our nation recently yielded major health gains such as dramatic declines in infant, maternal, and crude death rates.

When I became president in 1986, I noted the steady advances of our health sector during the past 50 years. But I also saw that a lot more had to be done. Morbidity and mortality rates from preventable causes were still at unacceptably high rates. Infant and child mortality was still high, and the more disadvantaged of our people suffered from twice to three times the national average rates of diseases and death.

We recognized that our country's health problems needed to be among the highest of our priorities. This concern of public health was expressed in our new Constitution thus: The state shall protect and promote the right to health of the people, and the state shall adopt an integrated and comprehensive approach to health development.

In the past 3 years, my administration has pursued a 5-point strategy which continues to be implemented throughout the country. We have sought to increase the coverage and penetration of our public health and disease control program. We are striving to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of our nursing and hospital network.

Just a year ago, we started to implement a national drug policy which focused on making medicine better available to the poor sectors of our society. We continue to provide for an effective financial and human resource base in our health system, and we have strengthened the leadership and governance in public health.

I am glad to tell you that we have made great strides in public health. Full immunization coverage has increased from around 30 percent to more than 70 percent in 3 years. Widespread adoption of oral rehydration therapy for diarrhea has been achieved in the public as well as private sectors. A major national effort against tuberculosis has already placed more than 200,000 cases under treatment, and we have just begun. We are moving aggressively against acute respiratory diseases, cancer, cardiovascular diseases, and leprosy.

We are also into preventive systems, including promotion of breast-feeding, family planning, and prevention of blindness, and even of that dreaded disease AIDS. Likewise, our crises responses have also kept in step. Our disease monitoring is now nationwide. Excellent field investigations of outbreaks has allowed us to respond to prevent further deaths from red tide and formalin poisoning.

For 3 years now, we have regularly allocated more than 10 percent of an increasing budget for capital outlays to improve hospital facilities and equipments. We have established networking of expertise, equipment, services, and patients among regional hospitals even as we begin to upgrade systems for our 42 provincial and 278 district hospitals. At present, we are finalizing a national hospital development plan that will serve as a basis for a major public investment project.

Our national drug policy has advanced. A law for the use of generic drugs has been passed and is being implemented. We have tightened our food and drug regulations as well as strengthened our regulatory agencies. We opened our first commercial plant for producing herbal medicine, promulgated a national drug formulary or essential drugs list, and began research and development efforts to locally develop and produce health products that we currently import. We completed a national drug production priority plan from which we will draw detailed feasibility studies for public, private collaboration projects.

Our media and our professional organizations are undertaking a massive information drive to promote rational drug use. Our government drug procurement activities have been rationalized, leading to better prices, with as much as 30 percent less than what we used to pay. And for more effective drug use, we have closed companies producing substandard drugs and the listed unsafe or ineffective drugs.

All these measures were supported by a 23 percent average annual growth in the government health budget from 1987 to 1990. This actual increase in resources is on top of an effective increase of about 30 percent more due to more efficient government operations that have reduced procurement prices, eliminated waste and leakages, and better utilized resources and assets.

We have increased the support value of our medical insurance program for employed Filipinos and promoted health maintenance organizations through such steps as increasing the salaries of medical and allied medical workers in government service.

At the core of all this is a strong and credible Department of Health. From the functionally fragmented agency, we reorganized the department into integrated units equally responsive to policies for and the needs of the community.

Yet, even with a technically sound and systematic structure, we would not have achieved these gains without the commitment and dedication of our workers in medicine and the allied medical fields, especially of our government health workers. [passage indistinct]

We in the Philippines continue to face big problems which rich nations may not have. Communicable diseases remain dominant causes of death and illness. We remain dependent on external assistance for vaccine

supplies and other resources. Our public hospitals need huge amounts to achieve international standards of quality and effectivity.

Of course, we face health-related problems intrinsic to a Third World country: availability of safe water, adequate hygiene and sanitation, and sufficiency in essential drugs.

The full implementation of our national drug policy is hampered by the resistance of some sectors of the drug industry and the medical profession through the prodding of some multinational drug companies.

I want to use this occasion to appeal to these companies not to allow themselves to be unduly influenced by the profit motive. I am sure that all of you here representing the health ideals of your respective nations have accomplishments and difficulties to tell. I urge you all to share your thoughts unstintingly, for it has always been this free exchange of ideas and experiences that has made your organization viable even after 40 years. It is this same open flow of information that has brought about dramatic improvements in the life expectancy and the quality of life of men all over the world.

Let me wish you then a most fruitful discussion and a long, long life for all of us. Mabuhay kayong lahat [Good wishes to all of you].

Honasan on Government Coalition With Left

HK1809024389 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 17 Sep 89

[Text] Dismissed army Lieutenant Colonel Gregorio Gringo Honasan claimed that the Aquino administration has a de facto coalition with the left. In his first extensive interview since escaping from his detention in a ship in April last year, Honasan charged that the alliance between the left and people in the administration, prior to the fall of former President Marcos, will never really [word indistinct]. He alleged that the number of Communist Party of the Philippines personalities had gained entry into the bureaucracy.

Meantime, a ranking Armed Forces officer said that Honasan had run out of issues to rally a sizeable support for another attempt to destabilize the Aquino government. The officer dismissed fresh warnings by cashiered army Colonel Honasan of a new destabilization move against the government because of the continuing factionalism in the military. The officer, apparently expressing the sentiments of the military hierarchy, said that the leadership of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] is united as ever.

Thailand

Phnom Penh Prepared To Seek UN Seat

BK2709012789 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Sep 89 p 1

[Report by Anurat Maniphan in Phnom Penh]

[Text] Now that the last Vietnamese troops have officially left Cambodia, the Phnom Penh regime is set to contest the Cambodian seat at the United Nations General Assembly next month.

Press Department Chief Chum Bunrong said yesterday that Prime Minister Hun Sen would make a request in a letter to UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to declare the Cambodian seat vacant before the Cambodian debate takes place.

Observers saw this political move as an attempt by Hun Sen to assert authority after being bolstered by the presence of Vietnamese forces for more than 10 years. The seat has not been contested by Hanoi and Phnom Penh in the past few years.

Chum Bunrong said Hun Sen disclosed his plans on Monday 25 September during a meeting with socialist bloc delegates who had come to witness the Vietnamese departure.

Hun Sen would ask the UN Secretary-General to "reexamine" his position on the Cambodian problem, especially the question of the seat, which "should be left vacant at least," the press chief said.

In Bangkok, a Thai Foreign Ministry source said that he believed the efforts by Hanoi and Phnom Penh to leave the Cambodian seat vacant this year would succeed.

"Every country which observed and followed up on the Paris conference last month would know that the Cambodian seat would not have been a problem had Vietnam and Phnom Penh accepted the comprehensive solution," the source noted.

The comprehensive solution calls for the verification of Vietnam's troop withdrawal by an international control mechanism under UN auspices, and power-sharing by all four Cambodian factions.

The source said that had the comprehensive solution been accepted "the Cambodian seat in the UN would have been represented by the four Cambodian factions this year until there is a general election."

The source went on to say that the problem of the Cambodian seat would be considered and settled by a credentials committee before the UN General Assembly discusses the Cambodian resolution.

The Cambodian seat at the UN is occupied by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), an uneasy alliance of the nationalist followers of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann with the communist Khmer Rouge.

Phnom Penh accuses the UN of being partial by seating the CGDK for the past 10 years.

The partiality of the UN was the reason why the UN Secretary-General would only have indirect supervision

over the fact-finding mission proposed for the verification of the Vietnamese withdrawal, ceasefire and cessation of aid, Mr Chum Bunrong said.

Citing Hun Sen, he said the mission would be the "son" of the international conference on Cambodia and the "grandson" of the UN-Secretary-General.

In other words, the UN Secretary-General would have indirect supervision over it because it is still not neutral, he said.

Hun Sen said he had not yet received a response from the UN Secretary-General on the proposal for a fact-finding mission to verify the Vietnamese withdrawal, cessation of aid and ceasefire.

He said he would invite foreign observers, including the UN Secretary-General, to witness unilateral elections should there be no political settlement on Cambodia.

The withdrawal has passed largely unrecognised because Hanoi and Phnom Penh have rejected a role for the UN in an international control mechanism.

Among the non-socialist observers here are MPs [Members of Parliament] from Thailand, the Philippines and Britain.

In a related development, Hun Sen yesterday stepped up pressure on Thailand to stop allowing passage of arms to the Cambodian resistance, saying he had raised the matter in recent talks with his Thai counterpart and hoped for an answer after the Vietnamese withdrawal.

He said Thailand did not provide arms to the resistance, but allowed its territory to be used as a conduit for the weapons, and provided sanctuary to the guerrillas.

He said that he wanted both stopped and had raised the matter in recent talks with Prime Minister Chatchai Chunnawan.

Speaking to reporters after speaking to the Thai MPs for more than an hour, Hun Sen stressed that cessation of military supplies and a ceasefire agreement were necessary to prevent civil war.

Hun Sen Urges Thailand To Recognize Phnom Penh

BK2709025389 Bangkok THE NATION in English
27 Sep 89 p 1

[Report by Kawi Chongkittawon]

[Text] Phnom Penh—Premier Hun Sen of Cambodia urged Thailand to recognize the Phnom Penh government instead of "thousands of guerrillas hiding in the jungle," said a Thai MP [Member of Parliament] who met him yesterday.

Hun Sen made the appeal during a 60-minute meeting yesterday with visiting Thai MPs, according to MP Phiraphan Pharusuk, a member of the House committee on foreign affairs.

Phisraphan also quoted Hun Sen as saying that it is about time Thailand reviews its current position on Cambodia after 11 years of supporting the resistance groups.

He also urged Thailand to stop the arms flow to the Khmer Rouge to discourage the civil war between rival Cambodian factions, said the Yasothon MP.

Thailand supports the UN-recognized three-party coalition government, which is dominated by the Khmer Rouge. Under the current government, Thailand and Cambodia have become friendly through increasing diplomatic and trade contacts.

Phiraphan said Hun Sen asked the Thai delegation to convey his request to Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan. The Phnom Penh leader has met Chatchai recently to discuss the Cambodian conflict and bilateral issues.

In a separate interview, Hun Sen said within the first quarter of next year his government would hold a general election, when terms of members of the National Assembly expires even though there is no political settlement of the Cambodian problem.

The Phnom Penh leader said he will invite international delegations to observe the planned general election.

Asked about his assessment of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal, Hun Sen said that the situation in Cambodia is different from Afghanistan because there have been no attacks from the enemy during the week-long withdrawal.

He said in Afghanistan, on the eve of the pullout, the guerrillas attacked the Soviet troops and forced them to defend themselves.

"The resistance groups have tried to interrupt this troop pullout, but they could not do it," he said.

General on Cambodian Threat to Thai Troops

BK2709022989 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
27 Sep 89 p 1, 4

[Excerpt] Army Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday challenged Cambodia's Defence Minister Tie Banh to carry out his veiled threat that Cambodian soldiers may have to clash with Thai troops on the border.

His chief of staff, Gen Charuai Wongsayan also dismissed as sham the final withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, which was completed yesterday as Japan, the United States and Singapore cast doubts on the genuineness of the military pullout.

Japan said it will not extend economic aid to Vietnam until Hanoi agrees to a comprehensive political settlement and Washington, in an apparent concerted move, said it is not prepared as yet to normalize relations with Hanoi.

Gen Chawalit was responding to a remark by Tie Banh, who said that clashes with Thai security troops would be unavoidable unless Thailand denied sanctuaries to Cambodian resistance guerrillas—an accusation later dismissed by the Thai Foreign Ministry.

"Try it and they will see what will happen," Gen Chawalit replied tersely on Tie Banh's statement.

He said during his recent meeting with Tie Banh in Bangkok he made it clear to the defence minister that the Thai military would not interfere with the fighting between warring Cambodians if it happened inside Cambodia.

"I told him that if his troops cross the border, they will face a serious problem," Gen Chawalit said. Tie Bah accompanied Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen during his recent visit to Bangkok for talks with Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan.

The acting supreme commander said that Tie Banh apparently took his words.

"There will be many more Phnom Penh soldiers deserting their forces and surrendering to Thai authorities," Gen Chawalit said, referring to reports on sizeable defections by Cambodian troops fleeing Khmer Rouge attacks.

Asked about the Vietnamese troop withdrawal, Army Chief of Staff Gen Charuai Wongsayan said, "Who will be stupid enough to pull out all the troops."

"This is just a stage drama," he said.

He said the military believed that the war situation inside Cambodia would escalate following the unilateral Vietnamese military pullout.

The Suranari defence command based in Prachin Buri and the Chantaburi-Trat command southward in Chantaburi have been placed on full alert for possible incursions by Cambodian troops, said Gen Charuai, who added that the border forces would retaliate promptly if such an incursion occurred.

He said he will visit the border district of Aranyaprathet in Prachin Buri province on Friday to boost the morale of the border villagers and Thai troops guarding the frontier.

In Tokyo, Japanese Foreign Ministry official said yesterday Japan will not extend economic aid to Vietnam and Cambodia until a comprehensive solution of the Cambodian problem is achieved. [passage omitted]

Thai, Swedish Prime Ministers Discuss Cambodia

BK2609144089 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5
in Thai 1300 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] At 0845 on 25 September, Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan left the Oscar Palace guest house for Rosenberg Government House for private talks with Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson.

Spokesman to the Prime Minister's Office Suwit Yotmani reported after the meeting that the main purpose of the meeting was to seek the Swedish Government's support in solving the Cambodian problem and to back Thailand's endeavor to bring peace to Indochina.

Sweden is an important country that has helped Vietnam in solving its problems for a long time. It has promised that if Vietnam does not withdraw its troops from Cambodia as pledged to the world community, Sweden will stop its assistance to Vietnam. At the same time, the prime minister also listened to Sweden's opinions toward the efforts on settlement of this problem.

The prime minister told his Swedish counterpart about Thailand's methods to create peace in Cambodia and Indochina, as well as the prime minister's meetings with the four Khmer factions and a team of prime ministerial advisers' meeting with Prince Sihanouk in China.

Regarding economic cooperation, the prime minister asked Sweden, a country with high economic and trade potentials, to use Thailand as a springboard to open trade with the Indochinese countries.

ROK Army Commander Visits 23-27 Sep

BK2709075589 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1300 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Excerpt] The ROK Army commander and party have been visiting Thailand as guests of the Royal Thai Army from 23-27 September. Our correspondent reports on his activities:

[Begin unidentified reporter recording] At 0930 today, General Chong Ku-Yi, the ROK army commander, and party took a helicopter to visit the 21st Infantry Regiment in Chon Buri Province. After a welcoming ceremony by Colonel Nippon Tharanamit, the regiment commander, the ROK army commander proceeded to lay a wreath at the monument of Korean War veterans and was given a briefing on the missions of the regiment. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Official Warns of Increased Arms Smuggling to Burma

BK2709033989 Bangkok THE NATION in English 27 Sep 89 p 4

[Text] A top police official yesterday warned of a possible increase in smuggling of weapons of war across Thailand, from the Cambodian to the Burmese border, in the wake of the Vietnamese troop pullout from Cambodia.

Pol [Police] Gen Sawaeng Thirasawat, due to take over as police director general next month, said the smuggling could rise sharply if the Vietnamese withdrawal leads to a decrease in the Cambodian fighting.

He said the Police Department had instructed provincial police to watch out for a possible influx of war weapons

from the eastern border as part of a nationwide anti-weapons campaign, which was launched last month.

"We are keeping a close watch on major arms smugglers because the war weapons they have been bringing into the country can be used by crime rings and gunmen here. This creates a threat to the order and security of the country," the deputy police director general said.

Pol Gen Sawaeng said another concern is the widespread theft of cars and motorcycles in the Northeast, which are generally smuggled to Laos.

Regional Police Bureau II, which has jurisdiction over the Northeast, has been stepping up efforts to halt the rise in auto thefts since last month.

Apart from cracking down on the middlemen in the auto smuggling rings, the regional police bureau is also seeking cooperation with their Laotian counterparts.

Local Lao officials were asked not to register right-hand drive cars, as those used in Laos are generally left-hand drive, Pol Gen Sawaeng said.

Limited Visas Approved for Thai-born Chinese

BK2709015784 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Sep 89 p 2

[Text] The Cabinet yesterday approved a Foreign Ministry decision to grant temporary visas to Chinese born in Thailand who now live in China.

Chinese who were born in Thailand, but were in China on visits or studying during the communist take-over in 1949, had to stay in that country because they were prohibited from returning to Thailand.

The number of these people is not known.

Also banned were thousands of communist sympathisers who were said to have left Thailand between 1955-1958 at the urging of Chinese-language teachers. They settled in China.

Under the new ministry regulation, they can now get temporary visas to enter Thailand.

To get a visa permit, they can submit a request to the Thai Embassy or Thai consulates in China. They are required to name a guarantor in Thailand. The Foreign Ministry will then contact the guarantor to sign a guarantee for their visit with the Immigration Division.

After a guarantee is made and a visa is granted, the Foreign Ministry will inform work agencies concerning national security of their being in Thailand.

If the National Security Council, National Intelligence Agency, Interior Ministry or other agencies concerning security do not want any particular person to enter the country or want them to seek special permission in

advance, they can submit the names to the Foreign Ministry so that the embassy and consulates can put the names on a blacklist.

Army Warns People of Communist Front Danger

BK2609120589 Bangkok First Army Division Radio in Thai 2300 GMT 24 Sep 89

[“Sayamanusati” feature]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] When General Prem Tinsulanon was director of the Communist Prevention and Suppression Command he said that communists will not abandon their territory once they have come to a place to work. What they do is adjust their methods of struggle to suit the changing situation. General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, army commander in chief and acting supreme commander, who is known by the general public as a veteran in the fight against communism, has often repeated his belief that the communist threat is still the most threatening danger to the country. These are views expressed by people who have had a great deal of experience in the fight against communism. We should listen to them because we are rather ignorant in these matters.

Besides the two people already mentioned, several others with experience fighting the communists believe that the communists in Thailand, or the CPT [Communist Party of Thailand], have not abandoned their struggle to achieve a communist revolution in Thailand. The communists have not changed their goal. They have only shifted the method of struggle from a violent armed struggle to an effort to expand their fronts in the urban areas; this has become their main tactic. In other words, they are engaging in a direct political fight with us now.

It is dangerous to engage in a political fight if our politicians and political parties are not adequately consolidated. The strength of our politicians and political parties depends on how much the people believe in them. If the people have no faith in our politicians and political parties, but support the still undeclared politicians and communist party, then we must admit that we are weaker than they.

At present, there is concern about a low voter turnout in the upcoming Bangkok district council elections, as occurred in the elections for Bangkok assemblymen. The people failed to exercise their voting rights because they did not have faith in the politicians and political parties. In this context, we have to discover who the people have faith in. On this, we must tell you frankly that they have faith in others, and not in us. Yes, the people have faith in whomever they may be, but not in those among us. [sentence as heard]

This is what we must try to crack. It would not be smart for us to continue squabbling and fail to address our problem. We risk losing all of the interests we are fighting for to others if we are busy fighting amongst

ourselves. Those who will finally get everything are those capable of gaining fronts in their support.

Well, all of our politicians and political parties pledge to uphold the nation, religion, and monarchy. We, therefore, would welcome it if any of them got more fronts in their support. But, we are worried that if anything happens, the outlawed party, calling itself the Communist Party of Thailand, will get more supporting fronts. This would mean that the Indochina Federation plan would leave us no room to salvage our country, the position the Cambodian people are facing at present.

This dialogue may make you feel we are speaking nonsense or trying to raise the communist ogre again. If that is the way you see it, let us review together the method used by the CPT in recruiting its fronts, and you will realize that this is something we should not underestimate.

What is the method used by the CPT in recruiting fronts? Before answering that question, we must first know who the communist fronts are. In the past, we simply thought that those who advocated or supported the CPT cause were communist fronts, and those who opposed the CPT were not communist fronts. This kind of thinking is not always correct. As a matter of fact, those who stubbornly resist the CPT could unconsciously serve as CPT fronts. Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut has said on several occasions that some people still do not have a correct understanding of the word “front.” They assume that poor workers and peasants are communist fronts. They assume that people who are well versed in communism or veterans of communist fighting are communist fronts. In fact, a repressive class or capitalists, under communist definition, are communist fronts. Repressive and oppressive people are all fronts for the communists. [passage omitted]

Under the Prime Minister's Office Order No. 66/2523, communist fronts are those who create social injustice, oppress the people, and are corrupt in fulfilling their official duties. In short, oppressive capitalists and influential gangs and dictators who wield evil power are, indirectly, fronts for the communists. Officials, politicians, and capitalists who love their country, contribute to social justice, and are not oppressive do not serve as fronts for the communists. [passage omitted]

Columnist Speculates on Chawalit's Future

BK2709071789 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 27 Sep89 p 3

[“Chalam Khieu” Column: “What Is Big Chieu Working On?”]

[Text] Several military affairs specialists have wondered why in spite of the upheaval from the annual military reshuffle there has been no undercurrent. Everything seems so quiet, as if nothing happened. And it has been quiet indeed.

General Chawalit Yongchaiyut has been unusually quiet of late.

According to a military officer close to Gen Chawalit, the General will maintain a low profile in October after the senior military officers begin taking over their positions. Gen Chawalit will show his presence only at some functions to honor foreign guests. Gen Suchinda will be assigned all of Gen Chawalit's regular, routine jobs.

Everyone wants to know what Gen Chawalit will be doing. The answer is he will serve Prime Minister Gen Chatchai Chunhawan in greater capacities. But this does not mean that he will accept the defense minister post.

Gen Chawalit will form a new political party, according to the officer close to Gen Chawalit, adding that Gen Chawalit will remain in the military service until September next year at the latest, when he will seek and be granted retirement.

Until that time, he will be discussing with people who have similar political ideas about embarking on a political career in accordance with the democratic process, that is, running in an election if an opportunity presents itself.

At least 40 people, including multi-millionaire businessmen, retired government officials, and politicians have been discussing such a political party.

The only names I could get about these people are Amnuai Wirawan and his businessman friends, Phisan Munlasatsathon, and Gen Charuai Wongsayan, who is going to retire on the same day as his friend and boss.

A point worth pondering is that the parliament's term will expire in 3 years but Gen Chawalit's military service has only 1 year left at the most. If he waits until the next general election he could lose his grip.

But Gen Chawalit has figured out a solution already. He said everything must advance gradually because one can not resort to violence to change the administration in Thailand.

The city's astrological chart links the evil stars to water. Therefore, any action to be taken must be gradual, like the slow flow of water.

Yes, Gen Chawalit will certainly form a political party and he has planned every step of his future.

The important thing is he must not be impatient.

The city's chart is also linked to a star which is synonymous with soldiers, policemen, boxers, and assassins.

There is no reason to rush things since the prime minister's office can not belong to anyone who has not worn a military uniform anyway.

Columnist Views Problems in Thai-Lao Relations

BK2709094489 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai
26 Sep 89 p 3

["Chalam Khieo" column: "Bitter Love"]

[Text] Although some problems between Thailand and Laos have been forgotten after a long while, Laos still has much suspicion and distrust towards Thailand.

Many issues still remain unsolved, regardless of how much sincerity and friendship Thailand has tried to express towards Laos.

The Thai people believe that Hill 1428 belongs to Thailand, but today they still cannot set foot on it. The 80-square-kilometer area that was a scene of fierce fighting last year still has to be guarded by soldiers.

Thai merchants and businessmen who go to do business in Laos have faced increasing problems. The latest one is the sudden tax increase in Laos.

On the surface, it seems that everything goes well. The kiss left on General Chawalit Yongchaiyut's cheek still has not faded away. But, in fact, it was a kiss from rather bitter love.

In particular, there is a new obstacle for the Thai-Lao Border Policy Implementation Committee, co-chaired by Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut and Gen Sisavat Keobounphan. Gen Sisavat came to visit Thailand on 2 August hoping to sign a joint assistance cooperation agreement between Thailand and Laos. But the agreement was not signed. The reason was that the draft agreement was still pending approval by the Thai Cabinet. An arrangement was then made to sign the agreement in Vientiane on 26 September.

The Thai side reasoned that September would be a most suitable month because many senior officers would be reshuffled in October. So it [the signing] might have to wait for a long time if not done by September.

But on 22 September, days before the appointed date, Laos announced the postponement of Gen Chawalit's visit to Vientiane, saying that it was not ready for the visit.

Looking deeply into all events, there is a confirmation that the situation concerning relations with Thailand is changing in Laos. The group of Nouhak [Phoumsavan] and Kayson [Phommavihan], which is close to Vietnam, is carrying out various measures to pressure Gen Sisavat to distance himself from Thailand. This is because of a conflict of interests: Gen Sisavat's relatives have increased trade with Thailand to an alarming level.

The most important point why Laos does not want to sign the agreement with Thailand is that Laos has a new proposal for the Thai Navy to withdraw the Mekong River Operation Unit and its weapons from the riverbank. Thailand did not agree with this; therefore, Laos postponed the visit.

However, eventually love will probably understand love [as published], and bitterness still can be tolerated. But do not be so tolerant as to withdraw the Mekong River Operation Unit. Otherwise, you will be blamed by the people.

Taxation Seen as Answer to Rising Inflation

BK2309041189 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
23 Sep 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Coping With Inflation"]

[Text] Inflation in Thailand during the first half of this year was 4.3 per cent, still well below the ceiling of 5 per cent set by the Chatchai administration for the year. However, inflation in June reached 4.9 per cent and many believe that it exceeded 5 per cent in July and August, and so the government is worried.

A mild inflation rate, say 5-7 percent, is tolerable if the economy expands at a rapid rate and prices remain fairly stable. The Council of Economic Ministers seems to hope that the Commerce Ministry will be able to maintain effective control on the price of food and other necessities. But the control can hardly be effective when the cost of production is going up steadily because of rising agricultural prices, higher interest rates and costlier imports. Tight price control, in fact, may lead to shortages, black markets and rising unemployment.

At the same time, Finance Minister Pramuan Saphawasu and his men are contemplating measures to curb luxury consumption and land speculation through credit control and a progressive tax on ownership of unused land. Anti-inflationary measures such as these are likely to have a far greater impact than price controls.

One authoritative source reported in a seminar at Government House last month that as much as 30 per cent of the private land in this country is idle, most of it belonging to absentee owners who hope the price of their property will increase. Many of these landlords are from Bangkok who have inside information on impending government projects and infrastructure development programmes. Many also work as fronts for foreign investors, helping foreigners buy land for speculation.

Active speculation has increased landprices along the eastern seaboard many fold in recent years. Expensive land increases the cost of production and drives up the price of goods. Now the same thing is happening in the South, along the imaginary economic corridor envisaged in the Chatchai administration's recently-proposed southern seaboard development programme.

In order to discourage excessive price speculation, measures are needed such as price controls, price freezes, and a windfall profit tax on land whose market value increases drastically as a result of government projects or infrastructure development.

However, we think the Finance Minister cannot count on tightening credit to check rampant land speculation. As long as land speculators can make quick and handsome profits, they will have no difficulty in borrowing money from commercial banks and other sources.

Similarly, curbing luxury consumption through tightening control on credit card companies will not work either because these companies make money by encouraging their clients to spend beyond their means. Indeed, buying expensive things on credit—and paying through the nose at exorbitant interest rates—is being advertised as a sign of the "good life" and "high class".

In any case, the Finance Ministry must not overlook the basic means of fighting inflation—efficient taxation. The government has little or no control over how people spend their money. But it has full control of the tax money in its coffer. If the government continues to be careful with its own spending, it need not worry too much about the inflation generated by private consumption, which is inevitable when the economy is expanding as rapidly as it is in this year when the growth is expected to reach 10 per cent.

Vietnam

Reportage Continues on Withdrawal From Cambodia

Spokesman Says Last Soldier Out

BK2709143989 Hong Kong *AFP* in English 1423 GMT
27 Sep 89

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, Sept 27 (AFP)—The last Vietnamese soldier left Cambodia late Tuesday afternoon—behind a tow truck after his vehicle broke down on the road from Phnom Penh, a Defense Ministry spokesman said here Wednesday.

General Nguyen Van Thai told reporters that the last soldier was on one of two disabled vehicles which passed through the Moc Hai border checkpoint, 70 kilometers (45 miles) from Ho Chi Minh City (ex-Saigon), between 4:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. (0900 GMT and 1000 GMT).

Vietnam had pledged to pull all its troops out of Cambodia by the end of the day Tuesday.

Gen. Thai dismissed suggestions that some Vietnamese troops had remained behind in Cambodia, where the government installed by Hanoi 11 years ago is fighting a coalition of guerrilla groups.

He said there were "no Vietnamese soldiers serving in the Phnom Penh Army" and no Vietnamese military advisors in Cambodia.

Vietnam sent more than 200,000 men into Cambodia in December 1978 to topple the anti-Hanoi Khmer Rouge, who were accused of committing acts of genocide during nearly four years in power.

The Khmer Rouge now form the military backbone of a guerrilla alliance which also includes followers of former Chief of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former conservative Premier Son Sann.

Gen. Thai denied reports that Vietnamese soldiers were in the Pailin region of western Cambodia near the frontier with Thailand, an area said to be the scene of heavy fighting between Khmer Rouge and government forces.

Since last year, there have been no Vietnamese troops in Pailin, he said.

He also played down the scope of the fighting around Pailin, saying there were "some military actions but not big forces."

The Khmer Rouge "want to concentrate now on Pailin," he said, because of its remote location—offering easier access from their bases on the Thai border than from the Cambodian interior—and the gemstones contained in its soil.

Asked to assess the Phnom Penh Army, Gen. Thai said the troops and their commanding officers had too little experience but a "high nationalist spirit."

"They will grow up doing the fighting," he said.

The general said meanwhile there were 200-300 Vietnamese soldiers listed as missing in action (MIA) in Cambodia.

He said the last men to die lost their lives in road accidents: one drowned when his vehicle plunged off the road and into a river at Stung Treng, and the other was killed in a head-on crash on Highway Five.

Army Volunteer Convoy Returns

*BK2609155189 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT
26 Sep 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 26 - At noon today, the last military vehicle of a convoy carrying 10,000 Vietnamese Army volunteers of Front 479 left Cambodia and passed through Moc Bai border gate of Tay Ninh Province.

The repatriates were warmly welcomed by the local people.

Also this morning, a meeting was held at Tan Bien border gate in the same province to welcome the return of Battle[front] 779.

At 1800 on Sept. 25, 5,000 Vietnamese Army volunteers of Battle[front] 479 arrived at Tinh Bien border gate in An Giang Province.

Great crowds of Cambodians of Kiridong District in Cambodia's Province of Takeo lined the road leading to the border to bid farewell to the leaving Vietnamese Army volunteers.

In Kien Giang Province, at 0830 on Sept. 25, the convoy carrying Division 4 of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army began crossing Ha Tien border gate to the warm welcome of the local people.

Opinion on Pullout Expressed

*BK2509120189 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 25 Sep 89*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: The last Vietnamese Army volunteers are leaving Cambodia, and the Vietnamese troop withdrawal is to be completed by 26 September 1989. Over the past few days, the world public followed this event with keen interest and shared the view that this is a goodwilled and constructive act of Vietnam in solving the Cambodian issue, and the most important thing is that the Vietnamese troop withdrawal is acknowledged as genuine. Here is our radio opinion:

For nearly 1 week now, the Vietnamese and Cambodian people lived in unforgettable moments. With their fraternal sentiments, the Cambodian people were reluctant to see the last Vietnamese soldiers off. The farewell was described by foreign observers as unique in the world, because thanks to these Vietnamese soldiers the Cambodian people had the right to live and to express their sincere feelings. This is true. Ten years ago the Vietnamese soldiers marched into Cambodia at the request of the Cambodian people, who were on the brink of genocide; and at the same time, Vietnam [had] to save itself from the Khmer Rouge's attacks.

Early in 1979, Vietnam smashed the genocidal Pol Pot regime, liberated Cambodia, and brought back to the Cambodian people (?their smiles), happiness and the right to live in peace.

In the last decade, Vietnam helped Cambodia restore and develop its economy, culture, and society. After fulfilling its obligation in Cambodia, like previous times, Vietnam again withdraws all its troops from Cambodia.

Two hundred and fifty foreign journalists and many foreign observers witnessed the Vietnamese troop pullout, and saw with their own eyes the last Vietnamese Army volunteers cross the Cambodia border for home with their military equipment. Many newsmen acknowledged that the Vietnamese troop pullout was real, and this act shows Vietnam's respect for independence and sovereignty of Cambodia. Foreign observers who witnessed the troop withdrawal also affirmed the goodwill and determination of Vietnam in solving the Cambodian issue.

With this troop withdrawal, the coming days will be the starting point for a new stage in relations among countries in the region aimed at building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and cooperation. On these days, public opinion also expressed worry about and vigilance at the situation of Cambodia after the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. This mood is right and not groundless, because

while Vietnam and the State of Cambodia seriously carried out their commitments, there are some countries—especially China—who do not fulfill their obligations. The French Press Agency and BBC Radio said that over the past few days, China increased its heavy arms supply to the Khmer Rouge to help them cause a civil war and to prevent the solving of the Cambodian issue. Therefore, not only the world public worry about the situation in Cambodia after the complete Vietnamese troop pullout, but also the people concerned over the Cambodian issue. [sentence as heard]

Obviously, to solve the Cambodian issue, not only one side seriously carries out the commitments reached at JIM 1 and JIM 2 [first and second Jakarta informal meetings], but all sides have to fulfill their obligations. Vietnam has fulfilled its obligation; now it is time for China and other countries to stop their military aid to the Pol Pot clique. This is also the time showing who has goodwill in solving the Cambodian issue.

National Assembly Delegation Visits FRG

BK2709062189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] At the invitation of the Foreign Relations Committee and the interparliamentary union group of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) national assembly, an SRV National Assembly's foreign relations committee led by its Chairman Nguyen Thi Binh visited the FRG from 11 to 19 September.

In Bonn, the delegation called on and worked with all political parties in the FRG parliamentary union. The FRG side showed special interest in Vietnam's politico-economic renovation policy and its correct stand on the Cambodian issue. The FRG side also expressed the hope that nations concerned would soon reach a political solution to bring about peace and stability for Cambodia and in the Southeast Asian region.

Representatives of political parties of the FRG national assembly, the European Parliament, and the EEC have shown interest in promoting relations with Vietnam and expressed the hope that Vietnam would soon establish diplomatic relations with the EEC, and on that basis, expand its economic and trade relations with the EEC which are of mutual interests to both sides.

New Guidelines Encourage Foreign Investment

BK2709035989 Bangkok THE NATION in English
27 Sep 89 p 14

[Text] Vietnam has opened its doors to more foreign investment and has issued guidelines under which international companies and businessmen can start local representative offices.

The guidelines were printed in the INTERNATIONAL LAWYERS NEWSLETTER this month and supplied to

THE NATION by Sesto E. Vecchi, of the New York-based international law firm, Kaplan, Russin, Vecchi & Kirkwood.

Vecchi, who lived in Thailand for seven years, lived and practised law in Vietnam for eight years during the war.

Under the guidelines issued by the Vietnamese government, foreign businessmen can enter into cooperative agreements with a local partner and open a representative office.

The guidelines do not apply to international organizations established under international conventions or under particular agreements with Vietnam.

Vecchi says the Vietnamese government has advised that the Vietnamese Chamber of Commerce and Industry will provide assistance to a foreign partner wishing to open an office in the country.

An application to the Ministry of External Economic Relations must be prepared in Vietnamese and a "widely used foreign language". It must include the applicant's name and home office address, principal business in the home country, total business capital, purpose of the representative office, proposed location in Vietnam, the names of foreign and Vietnamese staff and the principal assets of the office.

The applicant must also have a letter of introduction from the Vietnamese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, a memorandum of association, a certificate of incorporation or similar "legal existence" documents, a curriculum vitae of all Vietnamese and foreign staff, and a bank or similar certificate issued in the applicant's home country confirming the amount of legal capital.

Applications will be acted on within two months and the representative office must be registered within thirty days after approval. Permits are valid for up to five years, but may be extended by the ministry. Applications cost US\$5,000 per office and \$2,000 per branch.

Essential office equipment and personal effects may be imported into Vietnam.

The office can only conduct business activities authorized in the permit and the company's senior officer is responsible for ensuring that the office complies with Vietnamese law.

The joint venture company can open both Vietnamese currency and US dollar accounts at the Bank for Foreign Trade or a branch of any foreign bank, but currency conversion must be made under the foreign exchange regulations then in effect.

The ministry must also receive a one-month notice of any changes in office location, in the senior officer or a staff member, or in the opening of other branches, which will have to be approved.

An office can be closed at the end of the permit, at the foreign partner's request, or by order of the ministry if, for example, there are any violations of the permit or the law.

The office, residences and other facilities must be vacated within two months of the notification of termination of business, and all outstanding financial matters must be settled.

Communique Issued on Council of State Session

*BK2609153389 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 26 Sep 89*

[SRV Council of State communique—date and place not given]

[Text] On 25-26 September, the Council of State met under Chairman Vo Chi Cong.

1. After hearing a representative of the Council of Ministers present a draft regulation on economic contracts, and hearing representatives of the National Assembly's Economic, Planning, and Budget Committee and the Legislation Committee read their investigative reports, the Council of State discussed and passed this regulation. Promulgation of the regulation on economic contracts is aimed at establishing and realizing economic relations on the basis of respect for economic units' right to autonomy in production and business, at protecting legitimate rights and interests, at upholding the responsibilities of parties to economic contracts who belong to different economic components, at contributing to accelerating the production and circulation of goods, at maintaining order and discipline, and at strengthening the socialist legal system in economic activities.

2. The Council of State heard a representative of the Council of Ministers report on implementation of the Law on Foreign Investments in Vietnam, and representatives of the National Assembly's Economic, Planning, and Budget Committee, Legislation Committee, Foreign Relations Committee, and Scientific and Technological Committee express their opinions on this issue. The Council of State noted that after 20 months of implementation, the foreign investment law has drawn investments by foreign organizations and individuals in several sectors and economic zones of the country and brought about encouraging initial results. The Council of State requested that the Council of Ministers and the various echelons, sectors, and localities intensify state management over cooperation and investments and promptly issue the necessary documents for implementing the foreign investment law, consolidate the organization and reinforce the contingent of cadres in charge of cooperation and investments at the central and local levels, gradually create a favorable environment for foreign investment projects, and contribute to the country's socioeconomic development.

3. The Council of State gave its views on the draft statutes concerning the organization and operation of

people's councils at various levels, which are aimed at concretizing the implementation of the Law on the Organization of People's Councils and People's Committees adopted by the National Assembly at its June 1989 fifth session. The draft statutes have been revised for people's councils and people's committees of various localities to make their suggestions.

4. The Council of State gave its views on the projected agenda of the eighth National Assembly's sixth session, which will be held in mid-December this year.

5. The Council of State heard a report on the results of the 4-6 September official friendship visit to our country by a high-level Cambodian party and state delegation led by Comrade Heng Samrin, Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party general secretary and the State of Cambodia's Council of State chairman. The Council of State warmly welcomed and highly praised the fine results of the visit, which contributed to strengthening the friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia.

6. The Council of State heard a report on the results of participation in the Nonaligned Summit by a Council of State delegation led by Chairman Vo Chi Cong and its friendship visits to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Iraq. The Council of State approved the activities of our delegation at the Nonaligned Summit, which actively contributed to defending the movement's correct objectives and principles, namely opposing imperialism and striving for peace, national independence, and development. The Council of State highly valued the fine results of Chairman of the Council of State Vo Chi Cong's friendship visits to Yugoslavia and Iraq, which greatly contributed to enhancing friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Yugoslavia as well as between Vietnam and Iraq.

7. On the proposal of the chief procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control, the Council of State decided to appoint Comrade Ha Manh Chi to the post of deputy chief procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control.

8. The Council of State nominated our ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to a number of countries.

Party Leaders Meet on Council Elections

*BK2709035389 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 26 Sep 89*

[Text] On 26 September, Comrade Nguyen Khanh, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers held a conference with representatives of the office of the National Assembly and Council of State, the party Central Committee, the Vietnam Fatherland Front committee, the party Central Committee Organization Department, the government organization committee; ministries of justice, finance, and information; and representatives of mass media agencies at the central level to exchange

viewpoints on tasks related to the people's council elections at the three levels to be held in 19 November 1989.

Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, attended and addressed the conference. He stressed the significant role of the party and mass organizations in supervising the elections, especially their activities to help the voters understand more clearly the renovation in organization and leadership of people's councils at various echelons. The party must supervise the selection of qualified persons for the nomination list and for running in the elections, especially at grass-roots units by paying special attention to the qualification of candidates and structure of the people's councils.

Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam also urged localities throughout the country to pay attention to resolving the people's land and housing conflicts and to settling letters of complaint and denunciation lodged by the masses, thereby helping to create an encouraging, relaxing, and confident atmosphere for the elections.

Committee for Constitutional Amendment Meets

BK2709151989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] The Committee for Constitutional Amendment, set up by the National Assembly at its fifth session, held its first plenary meeting on 27 September under the chairmanship of Council of State Chairman Vo Chi Cong, the committee's chairman.

The committee discussed its plan of activities to implement the tasks assigned to it by the National Assembly, namely preparing a draft law for amendment of the Constitution in a fundamental and comprehensive way in order to meet requirements arising from the new revolutionary stage; making it public to solicit opinions of cadres and people; and submitting it to the Eighth National Assembly for consideration and decision by the end of its term.

The committee decided on a number of specific tasks to be carried out between now and the end of the year.

Press Freedom Experiment Suffers 'Crackdown'

BK2709021989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Sep 89 p 6

[Report by Alan Dawson]

[Text] Vietnam's experiment with limited Press freedom is rapidly falling victim to lack of high-level support and a harsh crackdown ordered by the government.

Chief reform advocate Nguyen Van Linh, head of the Communist Party of Vietnam, has stopped writing his popular muck-raking column for nearly a year, with a

single exception. Whether he is a victim or a sponsor of the crackdown on books, magazines and newspapers is unclear.

After a four-month silence, Mr Linh produced a column in the national communist newspaper NHAN DAN (People). In it, he called for a continuation of Press exposes on corruption and official high-handedness. Since then, he has made no public statement on Press freedom.

The government, however, has ordered Information Ministry officials to write and enforce new censorship rules. Even before publication of the new law, government agents were issued guidelines for a new Press crackdown.

Most book publishers were shuttered, and pre-censorship of all books for ideological content was ordered. Most magazines and newspapers that had appeared over the past two years were closed down.

In addition, officials banned newspaper supplements except in cases where they are approved on a case-by-case basis in advance of publication.

Since last March, when he advocated continuation of newspaper exposes, Mr Linh has made only one public comment on the Press. That came in a letter to the army newspaper on September 17, congratulating the daily for publishing two articles, one of which was highly critical of recent political changes in Poland.

Other senior Communist Party officials have linked a rising crime rate in Vietnam to "Western bourgeois thought" as contained in smuggled videotapes, foreign music cassettes and "unhealthy" books, magazines and newspaper supplements.

While new censorship guidelines have not been made public, outlines released by the Cabinet of Prime Minister Do Muoi appear to be broad and even vague.

At present, officials of the Information Ministry are authorised to arrest and prosecute a wide range of publishers and supporters. A "decision" signed by Information Minister Tran Hoan last April 15 barred "unauthorised use of presses." It specifically banned printing or distribution of any book printed or translated prior to the communist victory at Saigon in 1975.

There are indications of major debate over the proposed new censorship law. The Cabinet originally promised to produce one by August 30, but the date passed without word of progress.

In the meantime, the Communist Party newspapers and Radio Hanoi have reported the closing of newspapers throughout the former South Vietnam. The Information Ministry has refused to issue any new publication licences since April.

The "decision" banned all newspapers not authorised by the ministry "even if licensed by state organs that are not

the ministry." It also ordered closed any newspaper failing to submit review copies to the government.

Radio Hanoi, which for almost two years broadcast muck-raking articles from city and provincial newspapers, has fallen into line to back the new crackdown.

In the middle of September, a station editorial complained that only "initial results have been recorded in putting an end to the chaos created by uncontrolled publication" of newspapers and magazines.

Wholly-controlled Communist Party media, which include Radio Hanoi, NHAN DAN daily newspaper and the state-run VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, have not carried reprints of exposes since March.

"Not that there is much to reprint or re-broadcast anyway," said a Western diplomat stationed in Hanoi. "The so-called exposes have grown very tame, and usually don't name names or locations as they did for two years."

Mr Linh's own "Things That Must Be Done Immediately" column in NHAN DAN was a running feature for more than a year. It was by-lined only "NVL," but the Communist Party boss admitted late last year that he was the author of the column.

He frequently focussed on specific allegations of corruption in the column, and encouraged other writers and media to follow his example.

Since the April "decision" by the Cabinet, however, exposes have been rare, and Mr Linh's column has not appeared.

Criticism of the Press in recent months has come from Hanoi, and has focussed on the former South Vietnamese provinces, from Da Nang to the Mekong Delta. Newspapers in at least three Delta provinces have been shut down, according to Radio Hanoi.

"When there was a South Vietnam, the papers were lively and entertaining right up to 1975," said the diplomat. "There's a certain tradition there of separation of the Press from the government, a certain memory of the people that is not present in the north."

The Communist Party of Vietnam has always forbidden a free Press in the Western sense. But Mr Linh and supporters succeeded briefly in 1986 in convincing many officials that a critical Press could be in the nation's interest.

There were two results of Mr Linh's support for some Press independence. The first was a spate of muck-raking stories that left the civil service and mid-ranking Party members unhappy.

The second was the opening of a large number of new publications including, in Ho Chi Minh City, several that featured pictures of attractive women and exercised the more puritanical party members.

In freeing Press policies, Mr Linh also made most publications responsible for raising their own operating costs. Before 1986, the Press was heavily subsidised at all levels.

As a result, magazines and newspapers began taking more advertising, and printing special editions. Book publishers began issuing popular novels and even mild criticism of socialism. Many made profits and all made enemies in high places.

The crackdown and bans are the result. While the new censorship law remains secret, all indications [are that] it will back up the current information ministry campaign for a major crackdown.

General Comments on Revolutionary Violence

BK2609053589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Commentary by Major General Tran Xuan Truong: "Revolutionary Violence and New Background of the Class Struggle"—read by announcer]

[Text] In recent years, the concept of revolutionary violence seems to have been rarely mentioned. Has the idea of revolutionary violence become outdated to be the symbol of old political thinking? It is certainly not so. In the new international situation when the duty of protecting peace is of prime importance and a dialogue atmosphere is developing, it might be necessary to talk less about revolutionary violence. Yet, we still cannot renounce the path of revolutionary violence. If we recognize the unchanged nature of imperialism, we evidently have to recognize that aggression, slavery, and domination still remain its natural trends.

Imperialism is now carrying out its plots through many tricks and multifarious measures which are more cruel than before. Even though counterrevolutionary force is not always its recourse, it remains one of its basic maneuvers. As a result, revolutionary movements in the world must preserve their viewpoint of revolutionary violence, prepare and sharpen their tool of violence, and resolutely use it when the situation so dictates.

Our socialist construction is taking place in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism worldwide. The class struggle between revolution and counterrevolution has not concluded. In such a background, all negligence lacking in vigilance and belittling the effective task of defending the socialist fatherland and national security might often be paid for dearly.

With a view to really concentrating on national construction, we are adjusting our national defense strategy. Yet, this is not the reason for maintaining that the consolidation of national defense has become a task of secondary importance which can be neglected. In fact, the adjustment of this strategy is merely the rearrangement of position and strength of revolutionary force to conform only with the new requirements and possibilities.

Such an adjustment requires all party members and people and our state to always strengthen the country's defense and most satisfactorily build the all-people national defense and people's security system.

In the wake of World War II, faced with restrictions in its attempt to wage a nuclear arms war of aggression against the socialist countries in Europe, imperialism has intensively used the scheme of peaceful developments to topple socialism from inside. However, it has suffered at least several defeats in this strategic scheme: in Hungary in 1956, in Czechoslovakia in 1968, and in Poland in 1980. It now continues to implement this scheme under new conditions. It has renewed and improved the strategy and policy of peaceful development on the strength of drawing upon experiences in its previous defeats and of exploiting new possibilities and conditions that are favorable to it. Capitalism's temporary superiority over socialism in economy and technology, the momentary difficulties of socialist countries in their reorganization and renovation, the probably unsatisfactory way of criticizing past errors, the emergence of deficiencies in society's spiritual life, and the shifting to pluralism in some countries have created possibilities for reactionary forces to legally contend for power with the communist party.

Even more dangerous is the fact that if previously imperialism only experimented with its plot of peaceful development in certain West European countries, it now sees the feasibility of implementing such peaceful development in all socialist countries including the first one.

Obviously, at each specific juncture, imperialism must always concentrate on the weakest spots of world socialism. As a result, while preparing to defeat armed aggression from outside, socialist countries must simultaneously formulate plans to defeat the plot of peaceful development from inside.

In its scheme of peaceful development, the enemy does not overlook seeking ways to paralyze the army and security forces, the main tools of violence of proletarian dictatorship. Its best plan is to act in such a way as to make the process of peaceful development also happen among the very tools of revolutionary violence. In order to do so, it must first of all attack the Communist Party leadership over the armed forces, plotting to eliminate the influence of the Communist Party on the tools of violence.

Using pluralism, it demands that no political parties are allowed to establish their bases in the army and that the Communist Party's organizational network in the army be eliminated. It argues that the army is beyond political parties and factions and only obeys the state's orders. By using the bourgeois slogan of depoliticizing the army, reactionary forces plot to step by step turn the socialist army into a political tool of the bourgeoisie.

Now more than ever before, the policy of defending the country against both the war of aggression from outside and the subversive peaceful development from inside is to

regularly intensify the party leadership over the armed forces to make the latter remain loyal to the party and the country and faithful to the people under all circumstances.

The party and state must attentively build up and comprehensively enhance the quality of the armed forces, enabling the latter to remain always wholesome and strong. They must firmly control the armed forces even when the general political situation is still stable and when the problems of prime concern to the party and state are socioeconomic construction. This is mainly perseverance in implementing simultaneously two strategic tasks set forth by our party's sixth congress to build socialism and to defend the socialist fatherland.

Ho Chi Minh City Socioeconomic Situation Noted

BK2509153389 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Article by The Gia in "recent" issue of NHAN DAN: "Establish Socioeconomic Order in Ho Chi Minh City"]

[Summary] One year has elapsed since the launching of a campaign to restore public security and order, but the socioeconomic situation in Ho Chi Minh City continues to deteriorate, evidenced by the fact that "the crime rate is higher compared with other localities."

Over the past month, local security agents raided and destroyed more than 100 dens involved in various cases of murder, robbery, drug trafficking, and prostitution. Altogether, "371 culprits were apprehended, 57 other criminals on the wanted list were recaptured, and more than 1,300 lawbreakers were subjected to public criticism and self-criticism sessions."

"Nevertheless, criminal activities are not under control yet. The crime rate remains high, with some 1,000 criminal cases being reported each month."

There are many causes leading to this unhealthy situation. "For several months now, large quantities of tax-evading foreign goods have been dumped onto the local market, causing huge losses valued at billions of dong from unmarketable homemade products."

"Lax management has further aggravated the chaos created by the already uncontrolled business operations." According to local economic police, large quantities of foreign goods have been smuggled into the city from a number of southern and northern provinces.

Noteworthy is the fact that most of these cases "involved state agencies," or "state agencies colluding with private dealers" through such maneuvers as making use of storage areas owned by state enterprises and military organizations to keep smuggled goods, and then making deliveries to criminal elements.

In addition, the practice of throwing extravagant parties and organizing decadent, cultural and artistic activities at numerous restaurants, hotels, and other recreation centers has also been noted.

Lax management of publishing activities has created conditions for many publishing houses at central, city, and district levels to reprint many books with decadent and reactionary contents. More than 500 locations throughout the city continue to hold commercial video shows despite a strict ban on these illegal activities.

There are also many shortcomings in the management of temporary residents, travelers, and foreigners doing business in the city.

As a result, criminal elements have taken advantage of these loopholes to carry out criminal activities, further threatening public security and social order.

To help improve the situation, the city must make every effort to ban the circulation of smuggled goods and decadent movies and materials, to suppress crime, to ensure order in public places, and to promote good sanitary conditions.

Former Prisoners Hold Hanoi Reunion 23 Sep

*BK2609145989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1400 GMT 25 Sep 89*

[Report by Khanh Toan]

[Summary] Revolutionary fighters who were imprisoned by the imperialists on Con Dao Island and who are now living in Hanoi held a very cordial get-together at the conference hall of the Hanoi Municipal Fatherland Front Committee on the evening of 23 September.

Attending the meeting were "Comrades Le Duc Tho, Hoang Quoc Viet, Nguyen Huu Tho, Mai Chi Tho, Nguyen Tho Chan, Doan Duy Thanh, Tran Trong Tan, Nguyen Nam, and many other veteran revolutionary fighters who went through years of hard labor on Con Dao Island. Due to their tight work schedules, Comrades Pham Van Dong, Nguyen Van Linh, and Do Muoi could not attend the function, but sent their best wishes for good health to their former fellow inmates."

"The participants observed a minute of silence in memory of those comrades who lost their lives on Con Dao Island while participating in the struggle for national independence and freedom."

As they proudly recalled the unsubmitive struggle against the enemy's harsh prison system in the old days, the veteran revolutionaries expressed the hope that the unsubmitive struggle on Con Dao Island would be

thoroughly recorded in history so that the younger generations may understand and develop the fine traditions of their predecessors.

Le Duc Tho, Tran Trong Tan, Doan Duy Thanh, and Nguyen Long devoted a great deal of time to recalling the suffering they underwent while serving their prison terms on Con Dao Island. Hoang Quoc Viet, Nguyen Huu Tho, Nguyen Tho Chan, and Mai Chi Tho also "shared moving experiences with their former fellow inmates."

The participants recalled with much admiration the optimistic attitude adopted by late President Ho Chi Minh who bravely maintained contact and guided the Vietnamese revolutionary struggle even while he was imprisoned by the Chiang Kai-shek regime.

Everyone was very glad to talk about the repatriation of Vietnamese Army volunteers in Cambodia and took great pride in the latter's fulfillment of their international duty.

Speaking on this occasion, officials of the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Sector Party Committee and People's Committee highly praised the comrade veteran revolutionaries' great contributions to the Vietnamese revolution and expressed the local people's determination to turn Con Dao into a prosperous, powerful island.

Do Muoi Commends Hue Technical School

*BK2709033489 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 26 Sep 89*

[Text] The former Hue Industrial School, now called the Electromechanical Technical Workers School, recently held a ceremony to commemorate its 90th anniversary, 12 September.

Faced with the requirement of renewing education, and basic and advanced professional training, the school is step by step renovating its professional training structure to balance and conform with the structure and momentum of economic development of Thua Thien-Hue, Quang Binh, and Quang Tri Provinces, and nationwide.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi sent a greetings letter in which he said: The Council of Ministers duly assesses your achievements and expects that you and other technical and vocational schools nationwide will develop the existing traditions and experiences to formulate vocational training plans and objectives which are accurate, correct, and consistent in order to turn out ever more skilled workers, and good technical and managerial cadres.

Australia

Industries Minister Views Soviet Far East Tour

*BK2709034189 Melbourne Overseas Service
in English 0300 GMT 27 Sep 89*

[Text] An Australian Government minister touring the Soviet Far East has given a buoyant prediction of economic cooperation in the region. The primary industries and energy minister, Mr John Kerin, said in Vladivostok that the Soviet Far East offered substantial opportunities for Australian industry.

Mr Kerin says Australia's expertise in resource development in isolated and sparsely populated regions is directly applicable to Soviet needs.

Speaking at the end of a 3-day tour of the region, the minister said an Australian trade exhibition would be staged in Vladivostok next July.

Evans on SRV Pullout From Cambodia, Civil War

*BK2609130289 Hong Kong AFP in English
1141 GMT 26 Sep 89*

[Text] Canberra, Sept 26 (AFP)—Australia welcomed the withdrawal announced Tuesday of Vietnam's last remaining troops from Cambodia, but feared there could be civil war, Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said.

Mr. Evans said it was now important for the international community to maintain pressure on China to end its supply of arms to the Khmer Rouge resistance movement in Cambodia.

"One can only hope they (China) are a little less anxiety-ridden about the resurgent strength of Vietnam now than they have traditionally been in the past, and that will lead them into a more modest approach to its role in the region," Mr. Evans said in a radio interview.

But he said that unless a ceasefire could be reached between the rival factions, Australia feared that Cambodia was heading for more conflict "and maybe full-scale civil war."

Mr. Evans also called on the United States to stop providing military aid to the non-communist resistance, which is allied with the Khmer Rouge against the Vietnamese-installed government in Phnom Penh.

New Zealand

Fiji Sees 'Military Threat' From Wellington

*BK2709055389 Melbourne Overseas Service
in English 0500 GMT 27 Sep 89*

[Text] A Fiji Army report painting New Zealand as a potential military threat has been described as money-grabbing nonsense. New Zealand's foreign affairs minister, Mr Marshall, was commenting on a confidential document reported to describe New Zealand, Australia,

and India as potential enemies, with Australia and New Zealand regarding themselves as the South Pacific military policemen.

Mr Marshall said the report was a self-serving device of the Fiji Army in a bid for more money. He said Fiji's military obviously has reasons of its own to want to increase its strength. But to argue it on the basis of New Zealand as unfriendly and that New Zealand had considered invading Fiji was a load of nonsense.

Asked about a New Zealand's military exercise mentioned in the report based on the scenario involving the toppling of a democratic government [words indistinct] Pacific, Mr Marshall said there was always a possibility something might happen, but New Zealand would have grave reservations about military involvement in the Pacific.

Palmer on Drift-net Fishing, Ties With U.S.

*BK2609062689 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 26 Sep 89*

[Text] New Zealand's prime minister, Mr Palmer, has called for a worldwide ban on drift-netting, saying pressure must be put on Taiwan to halt its operations. Mr Palmer said that in his speech to the UN General Assembly in New York next week, he would propose international action against drift-netting.

Speaking to reporters in Wellington, the prime minister welcomed Japan's decision to decrease its drift-net fleet. He said this was not enough because all drift-netting was unacceptable and it should be stopped both in the Pacific and elsewhere.

Palmer said Taiwan was now the major nation engaged in drift-netting. However, the Taiwanese have given no indication that they were willing to curtail their operation, and international pressure had to be put on them to stop.

On relations with the United States, Mr Palmer said that neither he nor the U.S. Government had sought to hold talks during his coming visit to the United Nations.

Earlier this month, New Zealand's foreign minister, Mr Marshall, suggested it was time the United States spoke to New Zealand again following a rift in relations caused by a ban on nuclear ship visits.

'Innovative' Policy on Antarctic Unveiled

*BK2609020489 Hong Kong AFP in English
0129 GMT 26 Sep 89*

[Text] Wellington, Sept 26 (AFP)—Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer released Tuesday New Zealand's proposals for next month's 15th Antarctic Treaty consultative meeting in Paris, which he said included a number of "innovative features".

The outcome of the meeting would determine whether or not New Zealand decided to ratify the controversial mining convention negotiated here last year, Mr Palmer told a press conference.

Australia and France announced last month they would push jointly at the Paris meeting for the world-wide adoption of a convention to turn the Antarctic into a wilderness reserve. Both countries have refused to ratify the mining convention, arguing that signing it would open the way for mining on the continent, to which they are totally opposed.

Mr Palmer said that if all the 22 Antarctic Treaty nations agreed to a ban on all mining in the frozen continent, there would be no need for the convention. But if that agreement could not be reached, New Zealand would push for the convention to be ratified while more comprehensive environmental protections were agreed.

"What we say is that a much more comprehensive approach to environmental protection in the Antarctic is needed," he said. "There needs to be progress on a lot of fronts and we've set out the principles that we espouse."

Mr Palmer said New Zealand advocated the extension of environmental impact assessment procedures to all human activities in Antarctic, along with the development of rules on liability for environmental damage.

New and stronger mechanisms to ensure compliance with environmental protection measures adopted under the treaty needed to be developed, and new institutions needed to be established with environmental functions within the treaty system.

"Some of the ideas in the New Zealand paper take up proposals that have been put forward in one form or another by other countries," he said. "There is a large degree of common acceptance by Antarctic Treaty parties of the need to do more to protect this unique, vulnerable and extremely important part of the globe."

"There are some differences of approach, but the essential commitment is there," Mr Palmer said.

The Paris meeting opens October 9 and is scheduled to continue until October 19.

Papua New Guinea

Government Suspends Bougainville Peace Initiatives

BK2309084589 Melbourne Overseas Service
in English 0800 GMT 23 Sep 89

[Text] The Papua New Guinea Government has suspended all peace initiatives on Bougainville and given the military freedom of action to end the 10-month secessionist rebellion.

A government spokesman today confirmed the reward offer of \$200,000 for the capture of the rebel leader, Mr Francis Ona and his lieutenants. As part of the new

measures the media have been banned from the area of military operations and official sources of information have been further restricted.

Details of events on Bougainville will be given only by the controller of the state of emergency, Police Commissioner Paul (Toyan), on the advice of ministers.

The moves by the Papua New Guinea cabinet follow the recent murder of Mr John Bika, the minister for commerce in the Bougainville provincial government.

Minister Criticizes Cabinet Action

BK2709073189 Melbourne Overseas Service
in English 0700 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Papua New Guinea's provincial affairs minister, Father John Momis, has broken ranks with his cabinet colleagues saying he is against the use of further force on the troubled island of Bougainville. Radio Australia's Port Moresby correspondent, Sean Dorney, says that Father Momis, who is a member for Bougainville, claims spiralling violence on the island makes it a potential Beirut or Sri Lanka and the United Nations may have to be called in to find a solution. Dorney says Father Momis has been criticized both by the opposition and from within the government for his alleged role in creating the current Bougainville crisis.

In a spirited defense published in the opinion column of a Papua New Guinea national newspaper, the Catholic priest and senior government minister claims the defeat of the secessionists by force would necessitate an almost total state of war.

Father Momis claims the life blood of the Papua New Guinea nation is threatened by what he called the open wound of Bougainville. He suggests calling in the United Nations to a range of round-table conference and is bitterly critical of Papua New Guinea's security forces. He has accused the police in particular of forcing the secessionists into becoming more aggressive.

The coalition leaders in Papua New Guinea's opposition have said they are holding the prime minister, Mr Namaliu, responsible for any deaths, injuries, or destruction to property by the Bougainville militants.

In a joint statement the opposition leaders, Mr Paias Wingti, Sir Julius Chan, Mr (Utula Samana), and Mr Michael Mel said the prime minister alone should be blamed for the crisis arising from the premature reopening of the mine. They said the Bougainville Copper Limited management was reluctant to reopen, but the prime minister, Mr Namaliu, has forced the issue and could not deny that his action was wrong.

The opposition has also accused Mr Namaliu of incompetence and said that he should resign.

Colonels Said Vying for Top Military Post

*BK2709084989 Melbourne Overseas Service
in English 0803 GMT 27 Sep 89*

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] A crisis over the leadership of the military is the subject of an important meeting of the Papua New Guinea cabinet today. The crisis is affecting security on Bougainville where the government is trying to put down a secessionist rebellion. And as Sean Dorney reports from Port Moresby, there is an uneasy relationship between the military and politicians.

[Begin Dorney recording] The Papua New Guinea Defense Force is being without a permanent commander since February when Brigadier General Rochas Lokinap was suspended pending a Board of Inquiry investigation into the army's pay riot data focussed its attention on the issue with all its sake [as heard] I will reduce it to a description of the Papuan faction and the Islands faction. The suspended Gen Lokinap is from New Island, and he is the choice of the Islands faction to be reappointed to the top job. The colonel normally in charge of the Bougainville operation, Colonel (Lemar Deturna) is from the Milne Bay Province, and he is the top contender for the commander's post because he is understood to be supported by the very first Defense Force commander, Mr Ted Diro, who is now in the cabinet as a minister for state with special responsibilities for the state of emergency.

Col (Deturna), who has had more than his share of problems on Bougainville, (?possibly explains) a certain amount of noncooperation from (Murray Barracks) headquarters in Port Moresby with colonels supporting the Islands faction for the key position.

The faction fighting came to a head recently on Bougainville when Col (Deturna) approved a visit of a Parliamentary State of Emergency Committee to a military unit only to have them abused and ordered out of the operational area by another colonel.

Last week, a confidential letter written by Mr Diro to Col (Deturna) was leaked to the media, and in a news conference, Mr Diro suggested the Defense Force Headquarters was at fault.

[Diro] They are the colonels, who are vying for the position for the commander at some stage or another, and there could be problems.

[Dorney] That statement by Mr Diro that colonels were vying for the top job led to a statement being issued by

the acting commander, Col (Bough Merat), that the government should stop delaying a decision on the position of commander and that most of the senior officers around him wanted Gen Lokinap reinstated.

Papua New Guinea's acting defense minister, Mr Theo Tuya, says that a decision will be made today.

But what is most interesting about Mr Tuya's statement that was released last night is that he has deplored what he called sensational news coverage which he says has claimed there is unrest in the Defense Force. Referring to a headline about rebel colonels, Mr Tuya says farfetched suggestions of rebellion and even an impending coup were attributed to the imagination of the media which in no way reflected the reality of the situation.

The reality seems to be that the Defense Forces are far from united. [end recording]

Solomon Islands**Meeting Called To Discuss Drift-net Fishing**

*BK2509053689 Melbourne Overseas Service
in English 0500 GMT 25 Sep 89*

[Text] Government ministers from Pacific island nations are due in the Solomon Islands capital of Honiara today for an important meeting on the future of the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency. The 2-day meeting being held on the 10th anniversary of the agency is expected to develop a 10-year plan confronting issues such as drift-net fishing in the Pacific and the administration of the 16-member group.

The agency was the first in the world to negotiate comprehensive multilateral fishing agreements on a regional basis.

Its director, Mr (Philip Muller), says the Honiara meeting represents the first attempt by the organization to develop a political agenda to take it through the coming decade.

Meanwhile, Mr (Muller) has praised the draft corporate plan compiled by fisheries experts from the region during their week-long meeting in Honiara. The meeting which ended on Saturday night [23 September] was attended by fisheries experts working together to give the region a new direction in fisheries management and priorities for the next decade.

Mr (Muller) said there was remarkable consensus on high to deal with drift-netters, and South Pacific nations are likely to take up a New Zealand suggestion to stage a convention in November to discuss banning drift-netting.

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